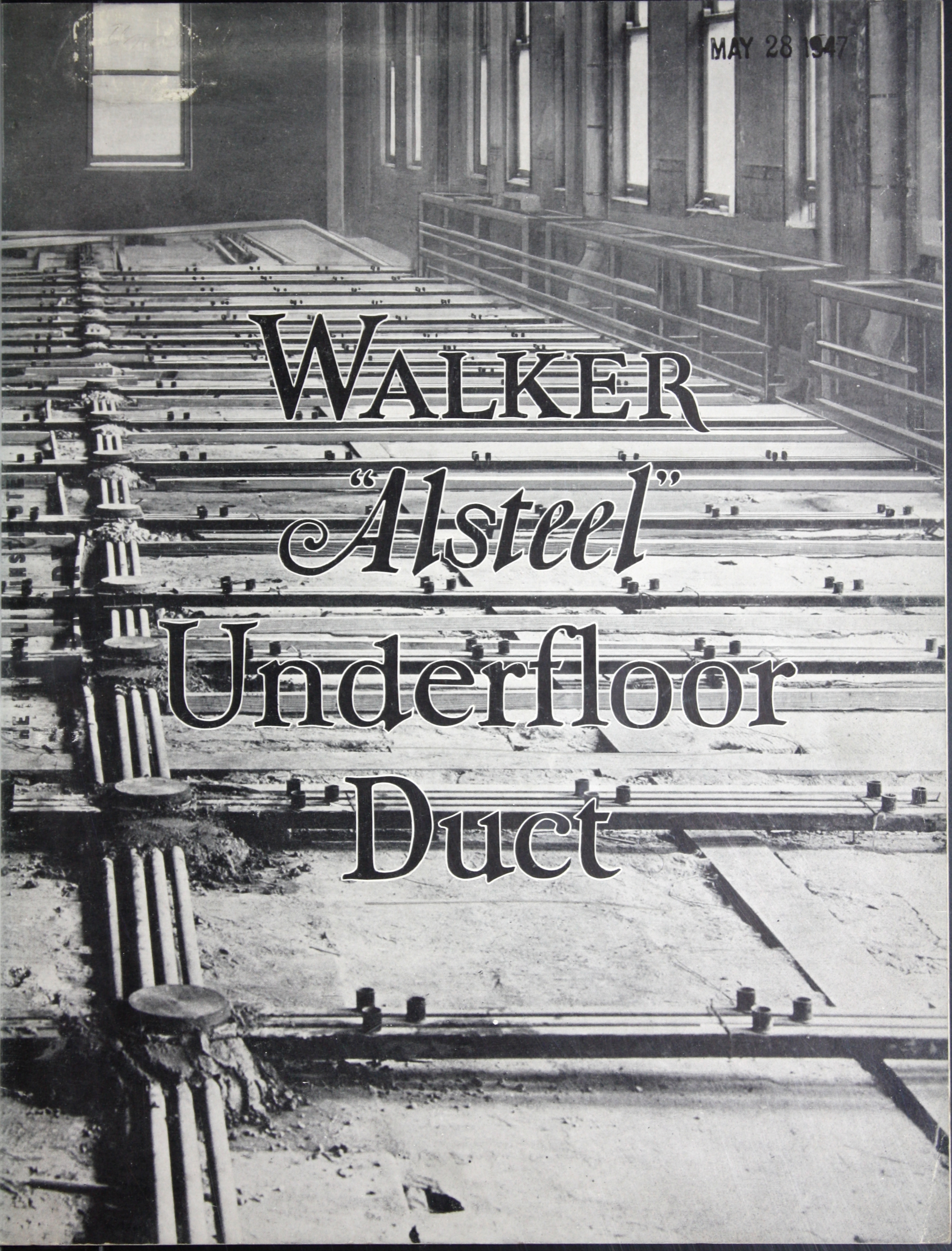
MAY 28 1947



WALKER "Alsteel" Underfloor Duct

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WALKER BROTHERS

ROUGHING-IN MATERIALS
FOR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
OF MODERN BUILDINGS

* * *

WALKER ALSTEEL
UNDERFLOOR DUCT

* * *

WALKER ALSTEEL
RIGID CONDUIT

* * *

CONCRETE BOXES OUTLET BOXES
COVERS

WALKER BROTHERS

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES

PHILADELPHIA - - - 1417 Sansom Street
NEW YORK - - - - 12 East 41st Street

BOSTON: Charles D. White, 208 Purchase St.
CHICAGO: Elliott E. Van Cleef, 53 W. Jackson Blvd.
CLEVELAND: Frank Reske, Arcade Bldg.
DENVER: The Wesco Co., 7th & Lawrence Sts.
DETROIT: Wise & Braisted, General Motors Bldg.

Walker Bros. 922. E. Pico
LOS ANGELES: ~~Alsteel Products Co~~., ~~2118 East 9th~~ St.
PORTLAND. A. T. Forsyth, Buyers Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO: H. B. Squires Co., 583 Howard St.
ST. LOUIS: Moncrieff H. Smith, 1409A Pine St.
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CANADA: Northern Electric Co., Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver
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NEW YORK, N. Y.

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ELVERSON BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Rankin, Kellogg & Crane—*Architects*
Roydhouse-Arey Co.—*Builders*
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EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE BUILDING
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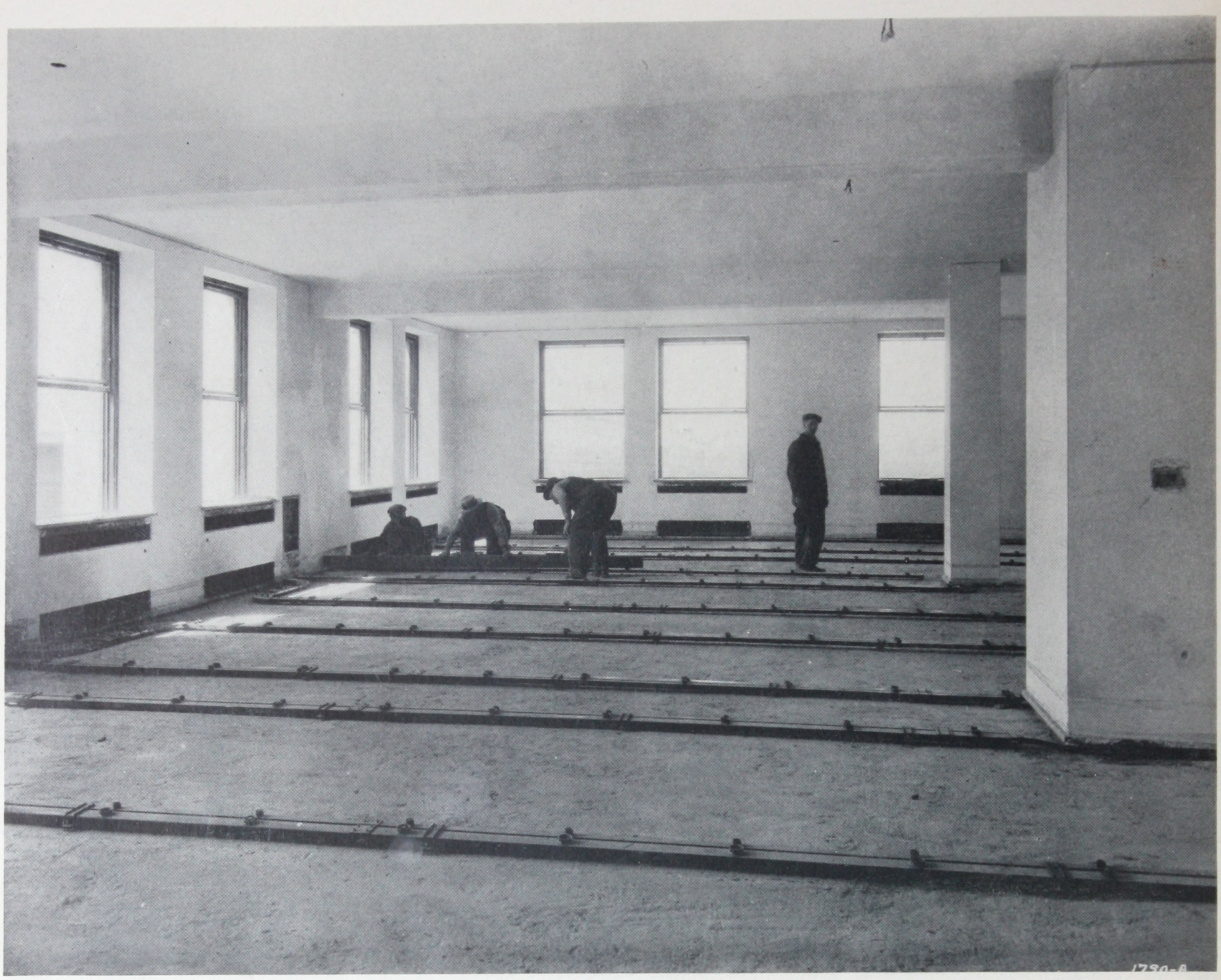
Walker Alsteel Underfloor Duct

FIVE YEARS' observation of its application to the requirements of the modern office building has justified the conviction on which was based the original development of the Walker "Alsteel" Underfloor Duct System. Five years ago it appeared that the use of and demand for electrical service of many kinds was increasing at a rate that would soon make inadequate the facilities for distribution then provided.

It is now quite evident that this condition has developed more rapidly and to an even greater extent than was anticipated and that a flexible means of underfloor distribution, then to some extent a provision for the future, is to-day a present necessity in a modern building.

The telephone has in the past been the major problem, and it is due to the ingenuity of the telephone companies that it has not been more troublesome than it has, but along with this problem there has developed another which is even more exacting, due to the element of hazard lacking in the telephone problem. This is the greatly increased demand for lighting voltage service incident to the tremendous increase over the last ten years in the use of a multitude of different business machines—electrically operated. It is of course impossible to meet such demands by resorting to the many makeshifts which have been so often forced on the telephone companies.

It was in recognition of these demands that the Walker "Alsteel" Underfloor System was developed. In its present improved form, embodying the economy and convenience of patented pre-set outlet extensions, it will meet all requirements of modern commercial buildings in capacity, flexibility and convenience. If used with due consideration of



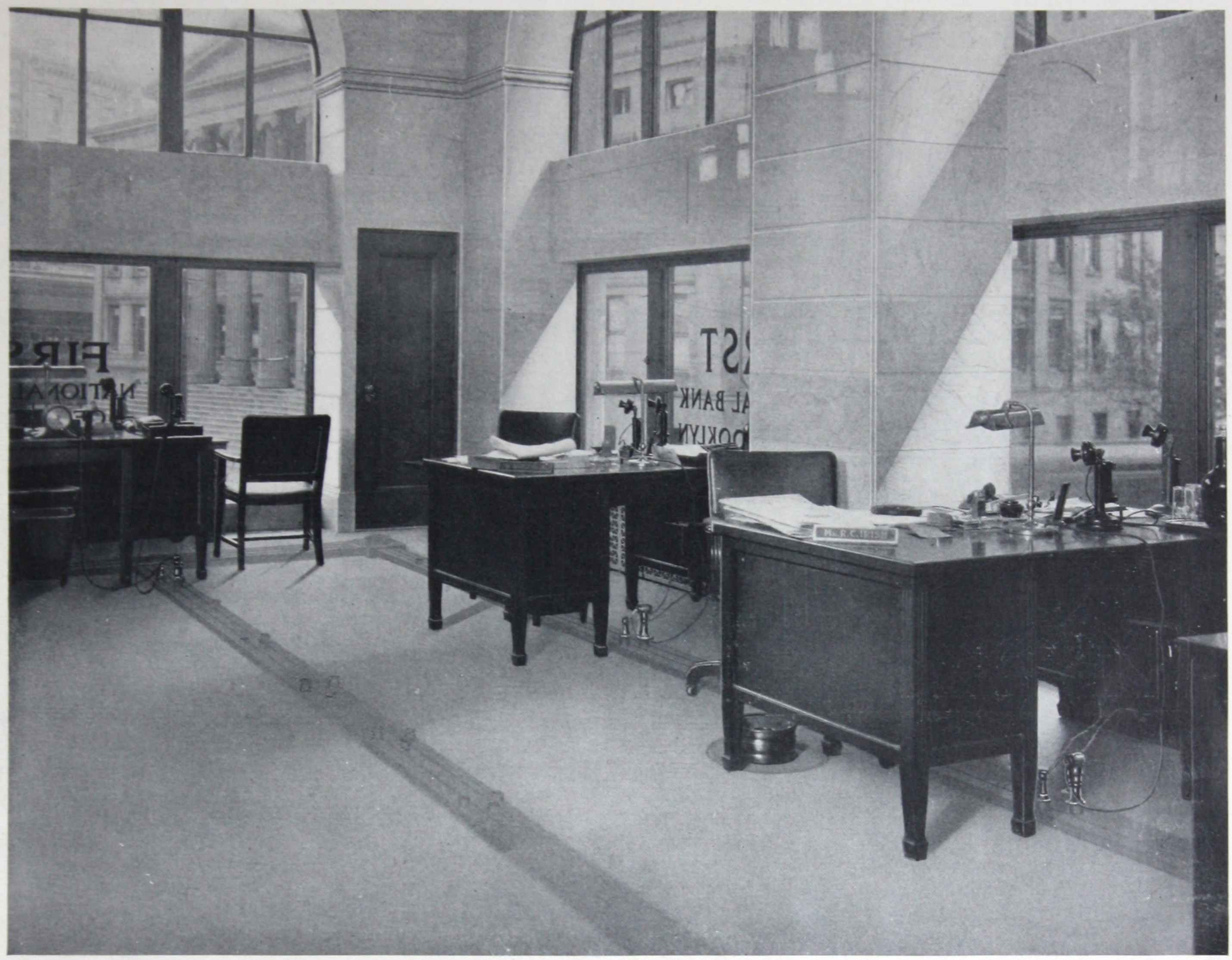
WALKER UNDERFLOOR DUCT SYSTEM INSTALLED ON SLAB BEFORE LAYING OF FINISHED FLOOR

the character and demands of the specific problem, it will prove a real economy.

The Walker System in general consists of a network of rectangular steel ducts, single or multiple, embedded in the floor. Each length of duct is equipped with outlet extensions applied in the course of manufacture, at minimum cost, at specified regular uniform intervals. The advantage of underfloor ducts in office buildings is obvious. The practical advantage, economy and convenience of these pre-set, regularly spaced inserts should be just as apparent. Confusion, dirt and noise are practically eliminated in making connections after completion of the building and the cost of making these connections reduced by as much as 80% or even more.

The Walker System enables the architect or engineer to lay out the electrical system for the entire building to meet any reasonable requirements and to lay it out in advance, at one time, without waiting for a multitude of partition and furniture plans. It also enables him to provide in advance a system flexible enough to meet all future requirements, incident to changes of occupancy or of furniture arrangement, at no additional cost. It eliminates the all too frequent necessity of preparing a series of electrical plans and addenda to meet a series of ideas on office arrangement. It gives him assurance that when the occupants of the building arrive at their final arrangement they will have service where they want it.

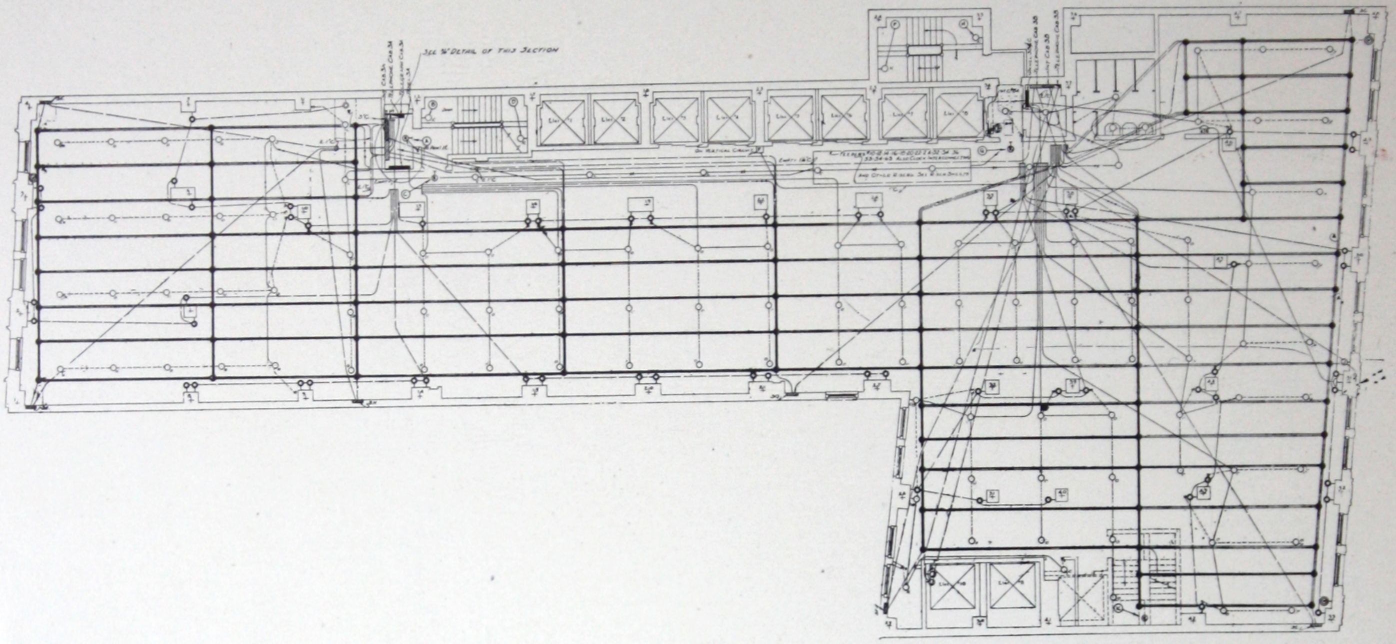
For the owner or manager of a building it provides for all changes or rearrangement for the life of

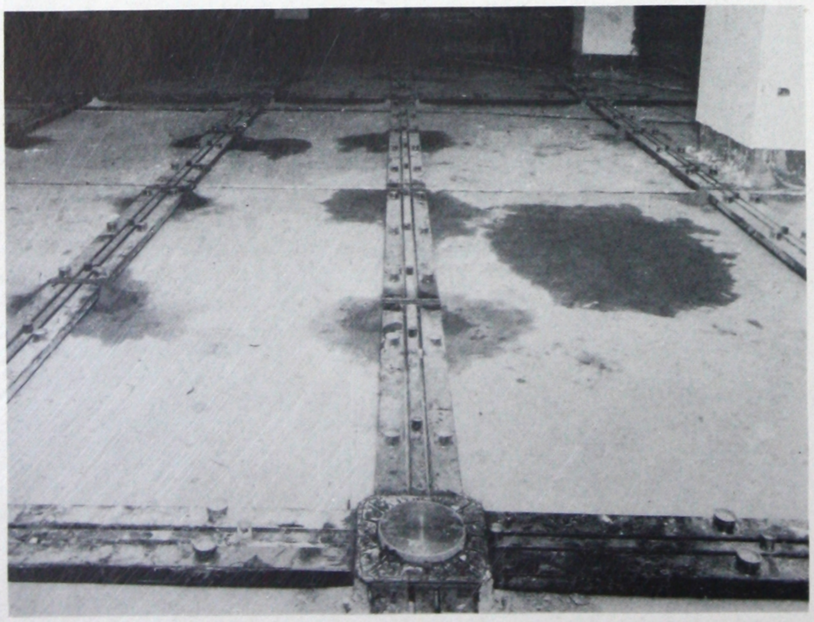


PHANTOM VIEW OF A WALKER UNDERFLOOR DUCT SYSTEM IN USE

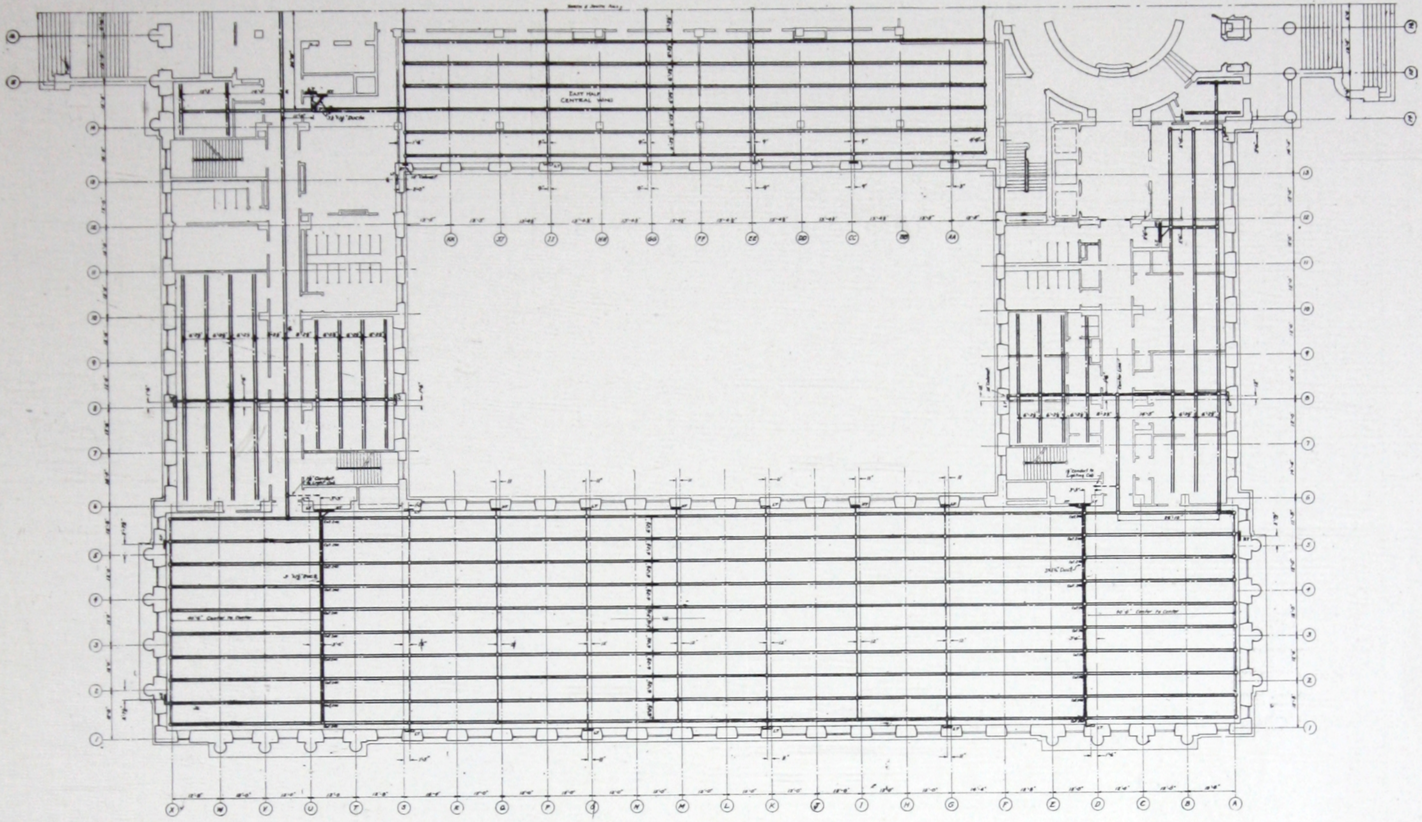
the building with no future cost beyond that of inserting outlet fittings and pulling wires. It enables him to offer to tenants space that can be used as they want it with only negligible expense for wiring changes.

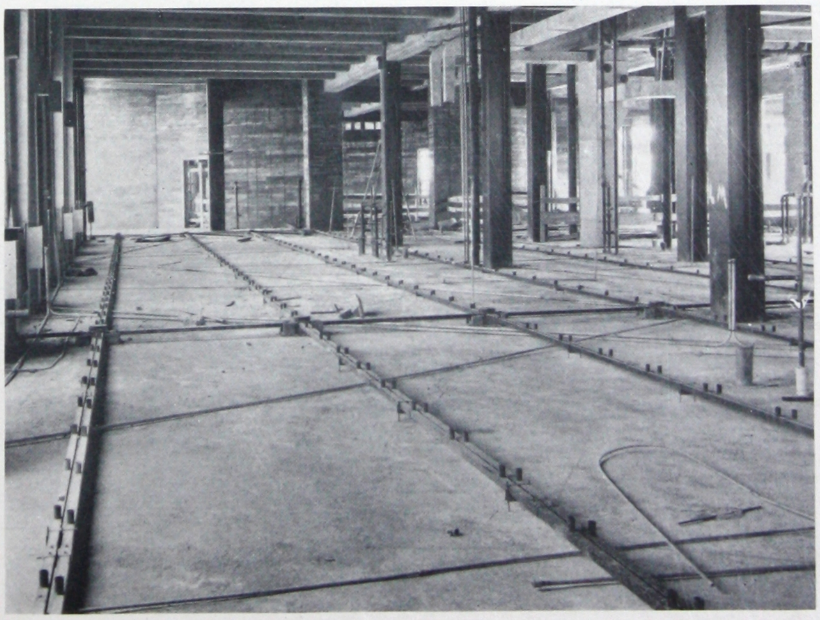
The Walker System has been developed to provide a maximum of flexibility in planning. As shown in the following pages equipment is available for a wide variety of plans to meet different conditions, and service requirements. We have yet to find a condition in a modern office building or a service requirement which cannot be met at reasonable cost by a Walker Underfloor System—usually with standard equipment, occasionally with special materials. Flexibility in use is inherent in the principle of underfloor distribution and is made fully available by the patented pre-set insert feature, which provides in effect continuous availability.



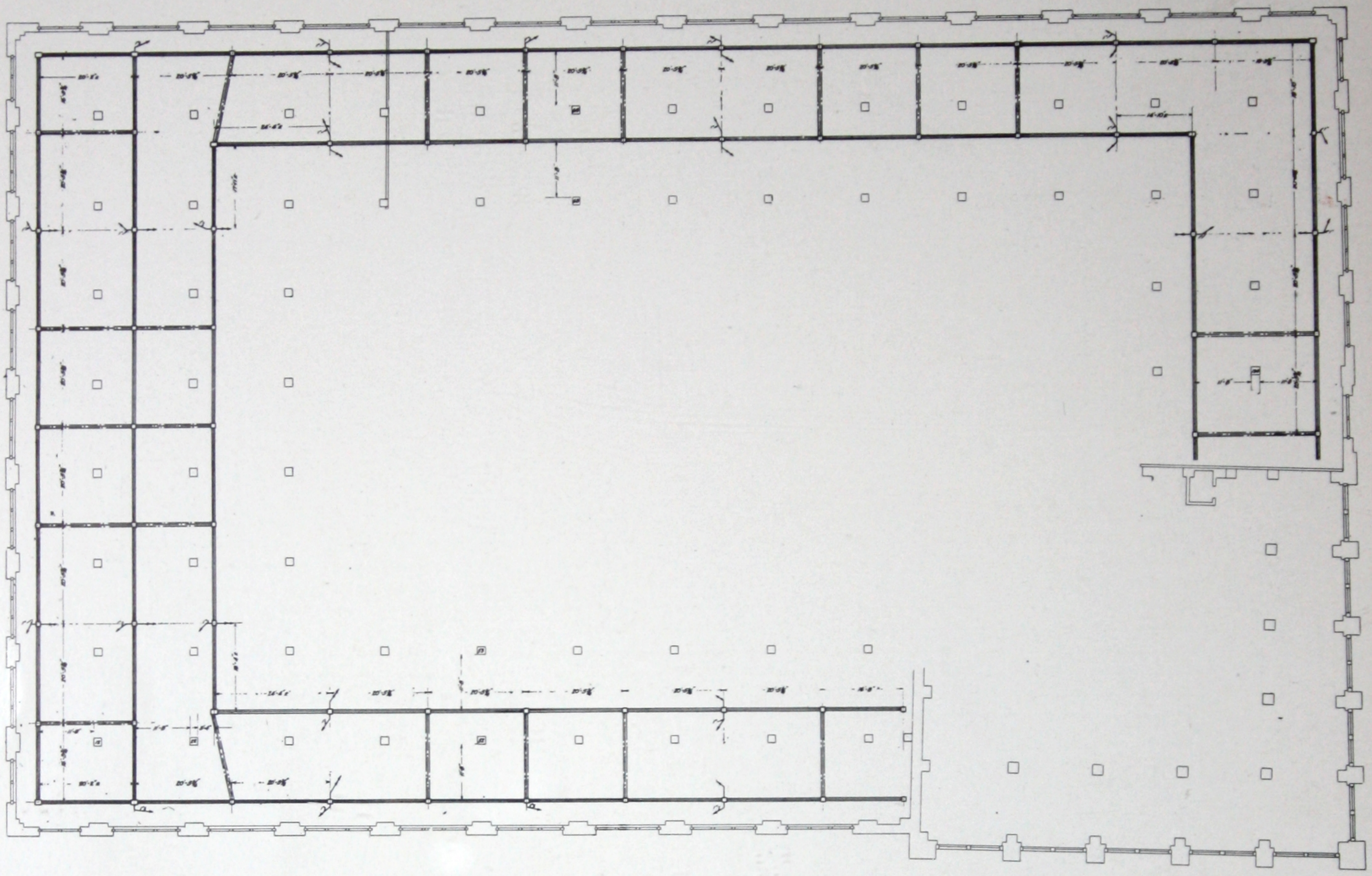


A plan typical of Walker Underfloor distribution systems in large buildings of the highest class. This system gives thorough coverage of usable floor space with three ducts, providing for telephone, light, and miscellaneous low-tension wires. The three separate systems are fed and extended through a single set of three-duct boxes so designed and partitioned that there is no intercommunication between the three systems. The two low tension ducts are both of the large size, 3⅛ x 1¼, assuring adequate facilities for telephone and internal communication systems to meet the demands of the most modern practice.

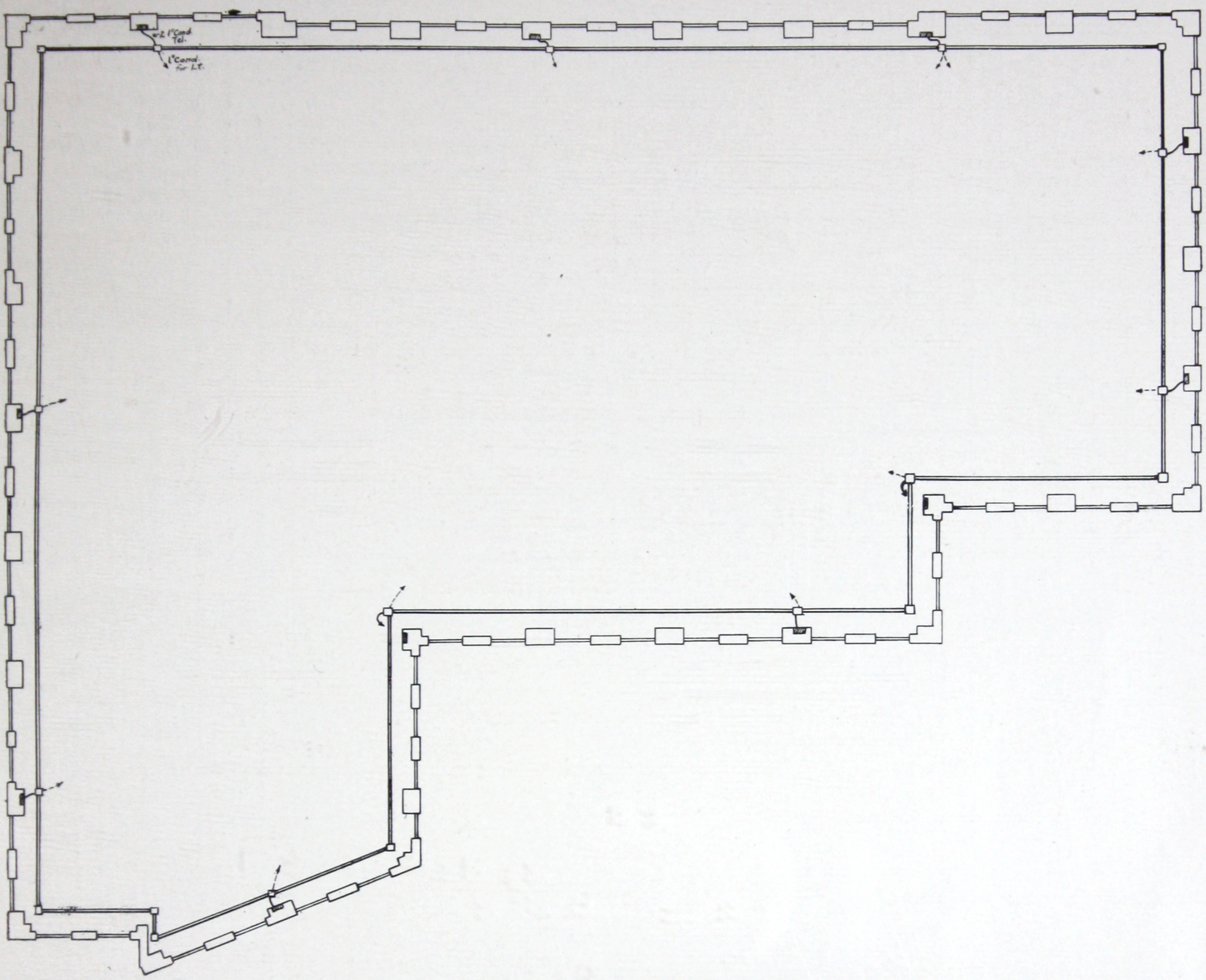


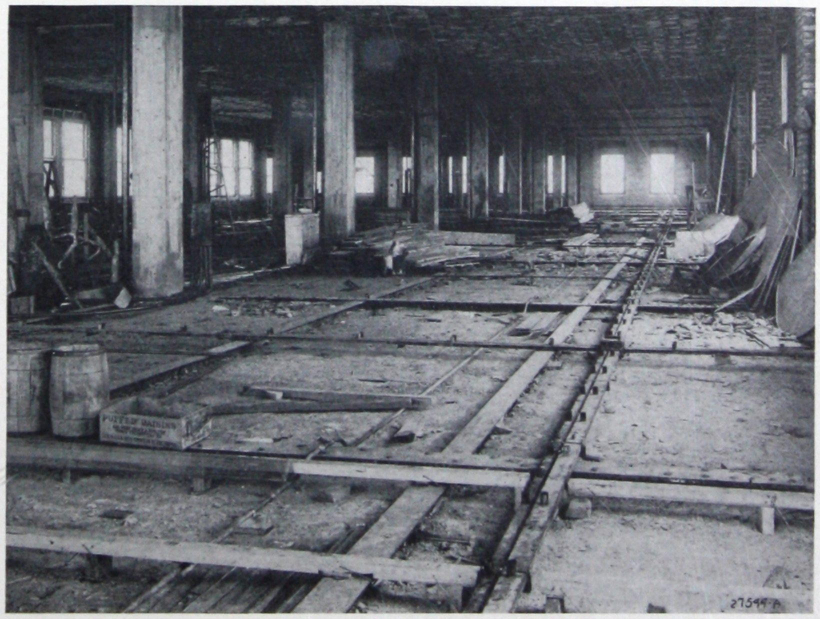


Another Walker Underfloor System in a building of the finest monumental type. All usable areas are adequately covered, making provision for any and all requirements for the life of the building. Double size ducts are used at important feeder points of the telephone and signal duct system. Each sub-panel is fed by a separate riser; cross-run feeds are alternately for light current and low tension. This differs from the preceding plan in that one duct is used for both telephone and miscellaneous low-tension wires.

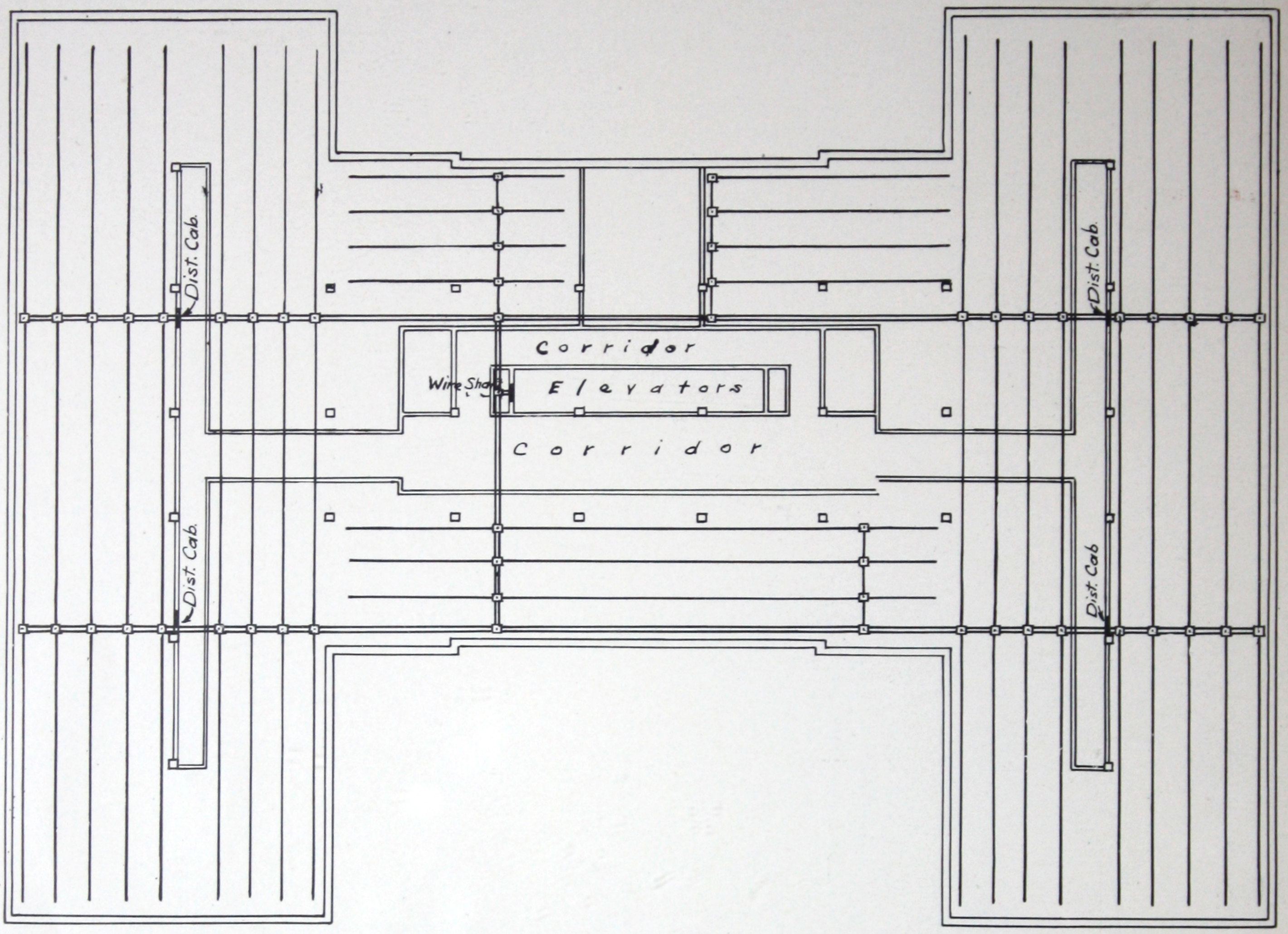


A system of somewhat less scope, but one which will undoubtedly serve its purpose—reasonably full provision for the area included in the two outer bays around the building. In this case again the third duct is used, separating telephone wires from those of various signal systems.

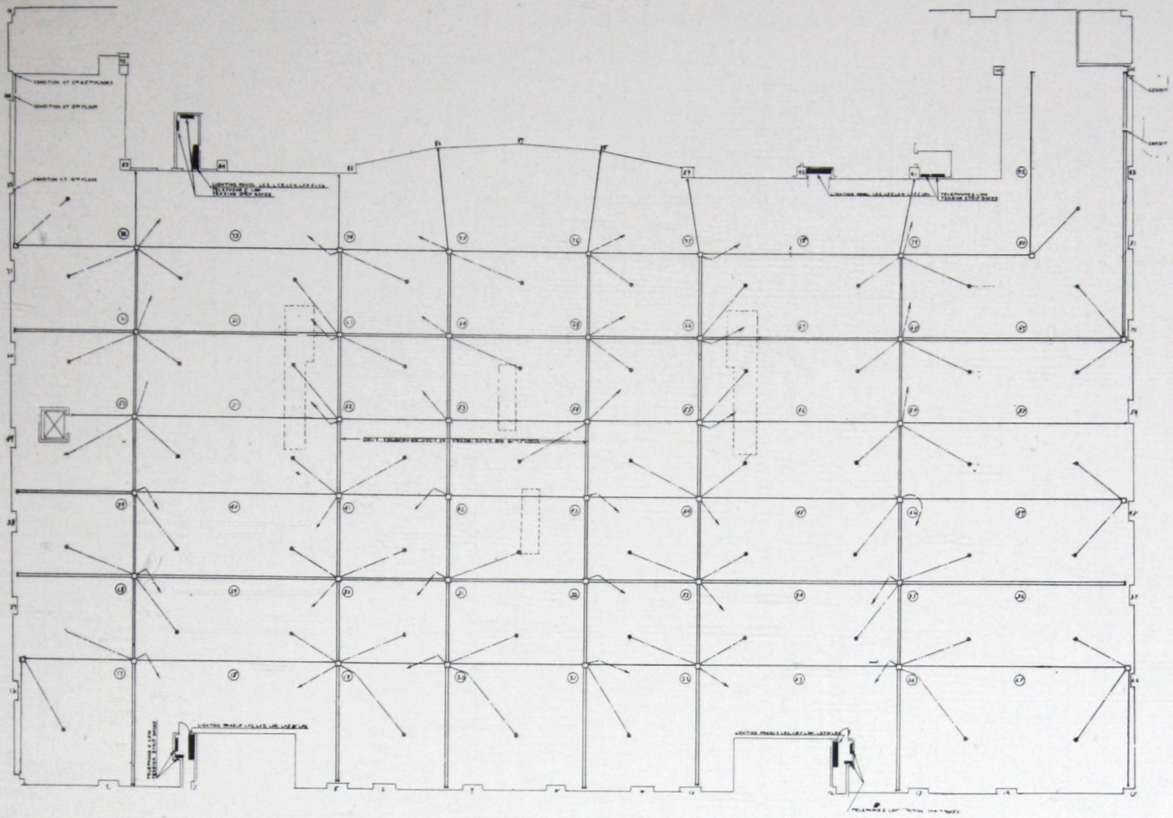




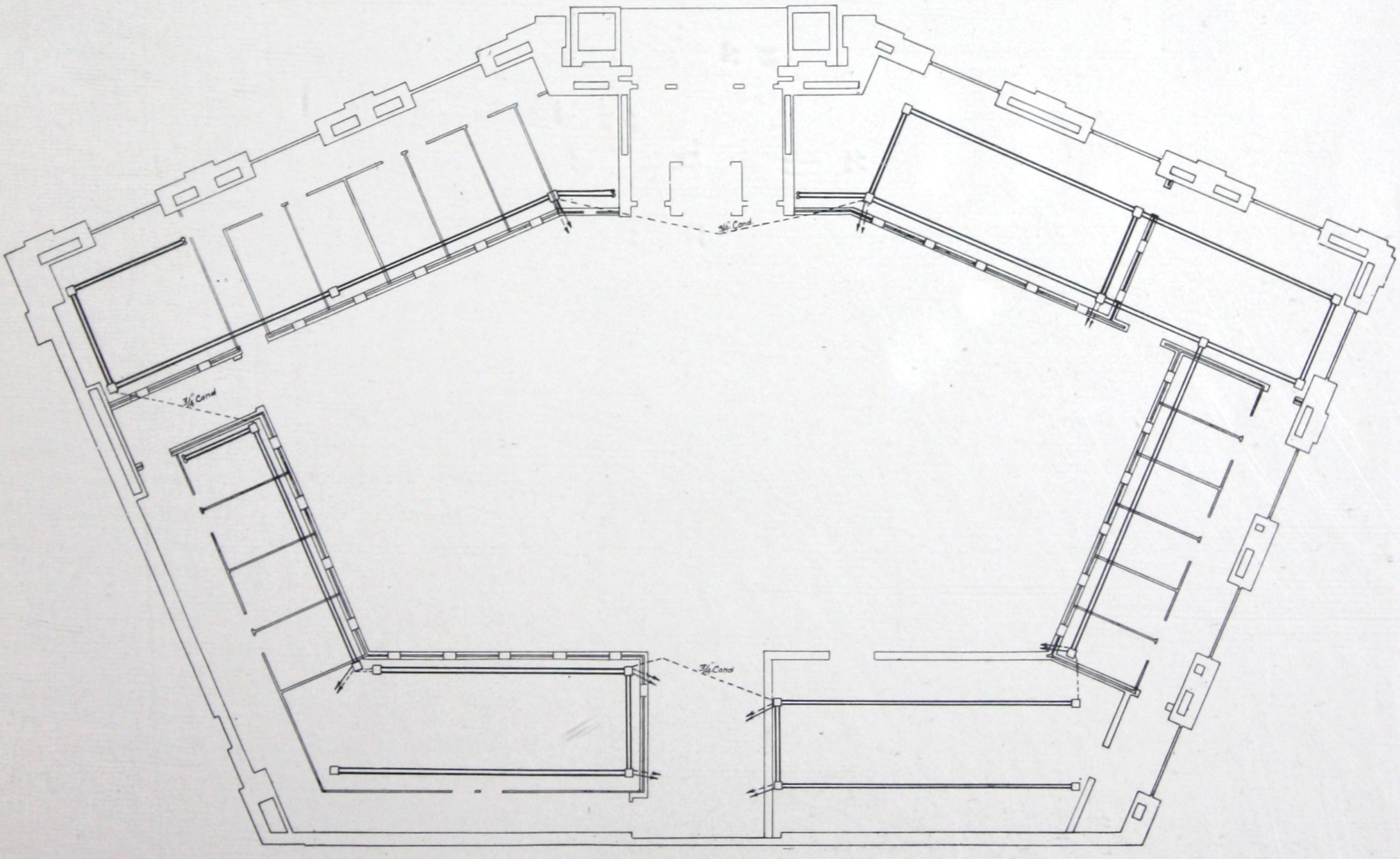
A good example of the use of underfloor duct for service around the outside walls of a building where demand, for telephone and signal service at least, is apt to be heaviest. This plan gives only a minimum of coverage but does give flexibility. A further point of interest is the use of double size duct for low-tension wires—an example of the adaptability of the system to varying service requirements.



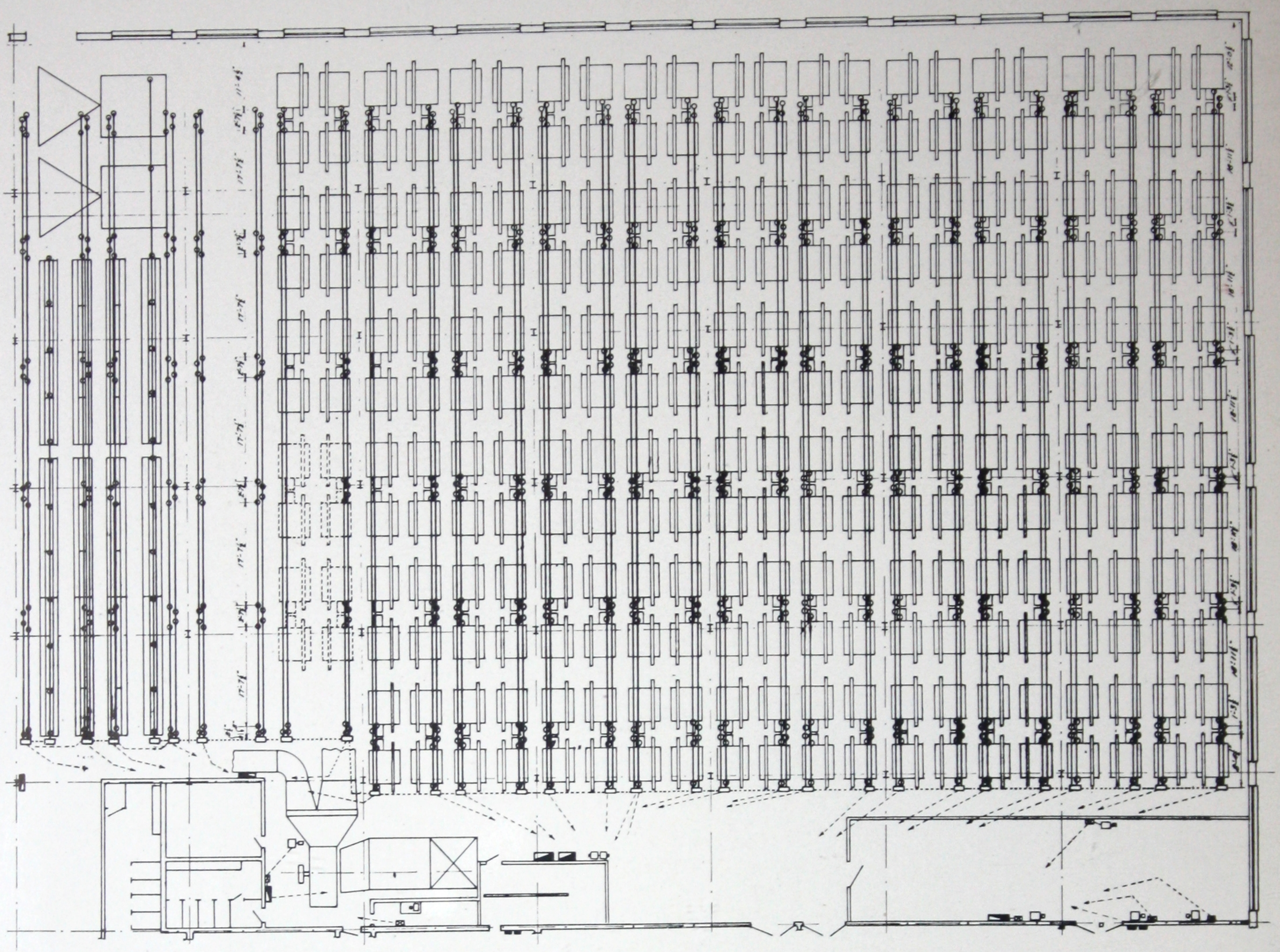
The most interesting feature of the above plan is the fact that it provides a thoroughly adequate system of underfloor distribution for telephone and signals without any round conduit feeders or home-runs. 3⅛″ x 1¼″ underfloor duct is used throughout and it will be noted that two of these large ducts are provided for all important feeder runs. The view at the right shows the underfloor duct laid on the wooden forms for a monolithic poured floor.

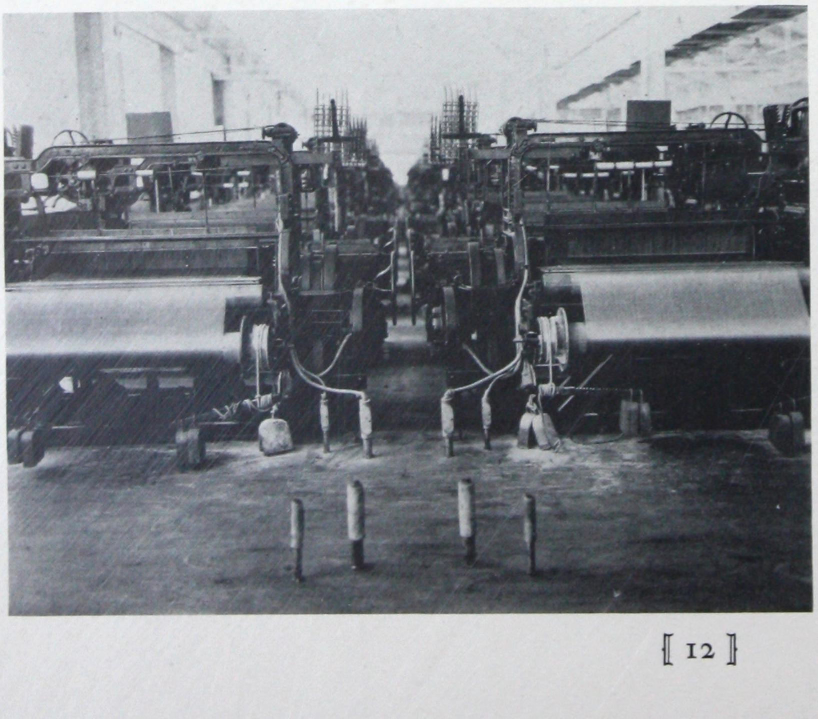


A TYPICAL DEPARTMENT STORE PLAN
Single ducts for show-case Lighting, Double for Lighting and Telephone



TYPICAL PLAN FOR A BANKING FLOOR





An example of the application of Walker Underfloor Duct to industrial small-power distribution. This plan shows a system feeding a battery of individual-drive looms and other textile machines. This plant was built with the thought that the arrangement of machines will ultimately differ materially from the original installation. The Underfloor Duct System will permit such changes, incident to expansion, at minimum cost.

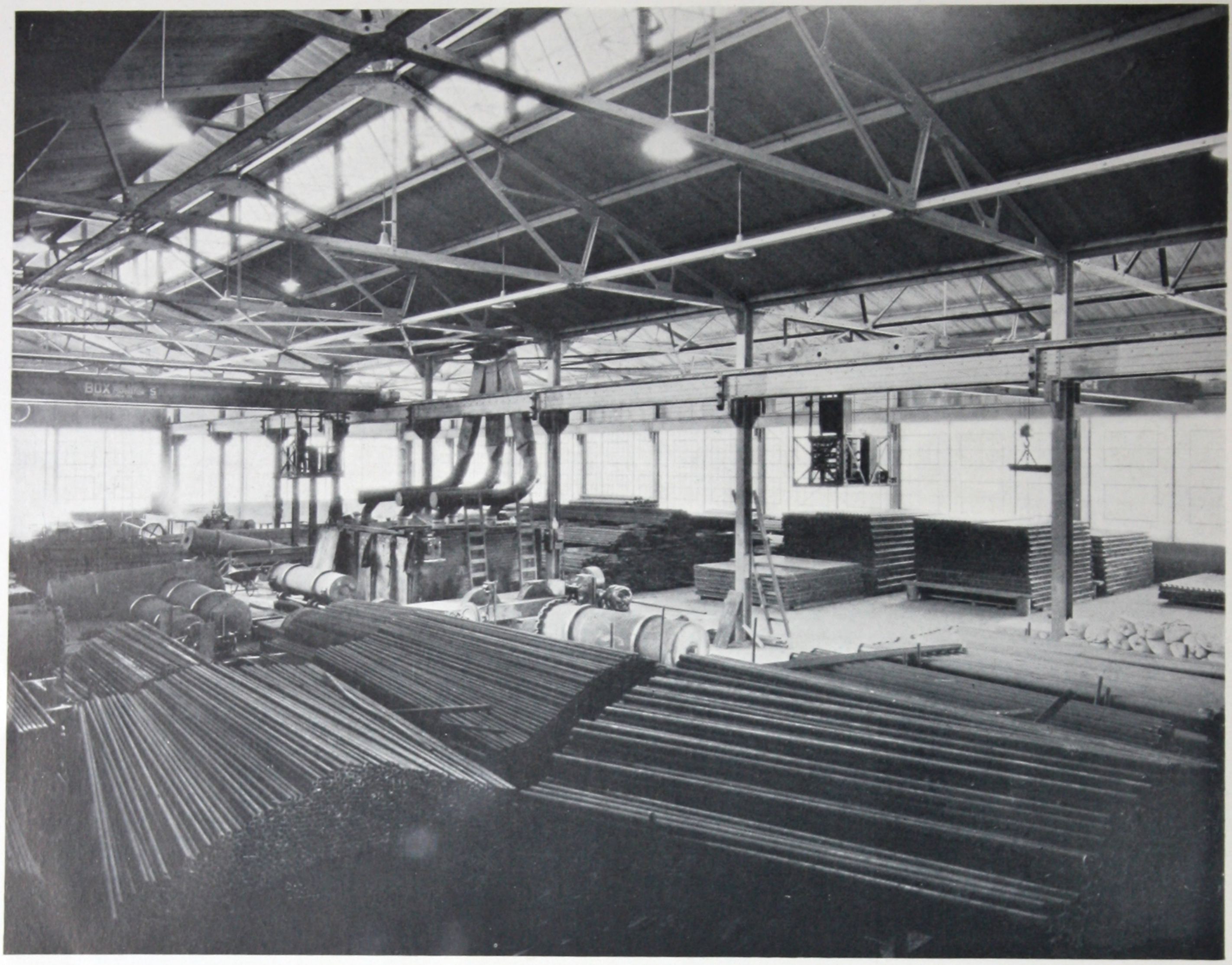
Notes on Layout of Systems of Underfloor Duct

THERE has been in the past a too prevalent opinion that distribution by means of an adequate underfloor duct system was far more costly than by other methods. The fallacy in this view lies in the fact that it has been based on comparisons with old standards, which have not only become inadequate for present needs, but are entirely inflexible. It is however desirable to adapt the character and scope of the system used to the reasonable requirements of a specific building.

Floor plans, conditions and service requirements are apt to vary so widely that but one general rule can be laid down to govern all jobs in the matter of layout. This is that the layout need not necessarily take care of all *possible* conditions but may provide only for all reasonable *probabilities*, leaving improbable possibilities to be taken care of if they materialize. For example, an 18-foot bay would seem to require for 100% coverage three runs of duct with 4′6″ spacing, but two runs, five feet from the wall and five feet from the columns, will usually be sufficient to meet actual requirements. The reason for this becomes apparent when we consider that a single row of desks would almost surely be placed near the wall, a second row in corresponding position near the columns and a third row, if needed, would have to be doubled with one of the other rows, the double row using a single run of duct. Similarly a 30-foot space would seem to require five runs of duct whereas three runs will cover the probable service demands.

Aside from this factor, layouts will generally come under one of four classifications, governed by policy and specific conditions. First is full general coverage of entire net usable floor area, as illustrated by typical plans on pages 6, 7 and 10. Second, full coverage of certain parts of floor area where demands for service will be greatest, as illustrated by plan on page 8 which covers the two outer bays; third, is a plan, illustrated on page 9, which is a further modification of the second type and merely replaces corridor moulding or other similar ducts with an underfloor duct around the outer wall where service demands will be concentrated. This plan is in general adequate only where space is definitely planned in small units, but is extremely flexible and economical for such areas. The fourth class includes all special plans such as those for stores or banking floors where the layout definitely follows the equipment plan. Such plans are typified on page 11 and are, of course, a matter of specific provision for specific needs.

Another important factor is the number and location of home-run or feeder conduits or ducts. In planning a round conduit system the rated capacity of a conduit may be utilized and in the case of a lighting current system the full capacity of each circuit available may be used. In the case of underfloor ducts, however, every outlet utilized should be a separate circuit as far as the nearest junction box. Therefore junction boxes and home-runs should be spaced, as a rule, not more than thirty or forty feet apart. If these home-runs feed more than two parallel runs of underfloor duct they should be somewhat more frequent. This is particularly true of a lighting current system as the code permits only ten No. 14 wires in any one run of underfloor duct between junction boxes. Hence lighting home-runs should not be expected, regardless of conductor capacity, to serve more than five possible outlets in each direction from each box served by that particular feeder. General practice, as shown in plans on preceding pages, has been to space junction boxes from twenty to forty feet apart and provide feeders of 1″ or 1¼″ pipe for each separate system (lighting, telephone, low tension) at each box or at every other box. If possible connections to low tension cabinets should be duct.



A CORNER OF SHERARDIZING FLOOR

CONDUIT

Allied to the Walker Underfloor Duct System, each being a natural complement of the other, is Walker "Alsteel" Rigid Conduit. The conduit plant is adequately equipped for the production of both sherardized and black enameled conduit. "Alsteel" Conduit is offered to architects and engineers as without superior in finish or in the "workability" so essential to economy in installation.

WALKER "ALSTEEL" CONDUIT—SHERARDIZED OR BLACK ENAMELED

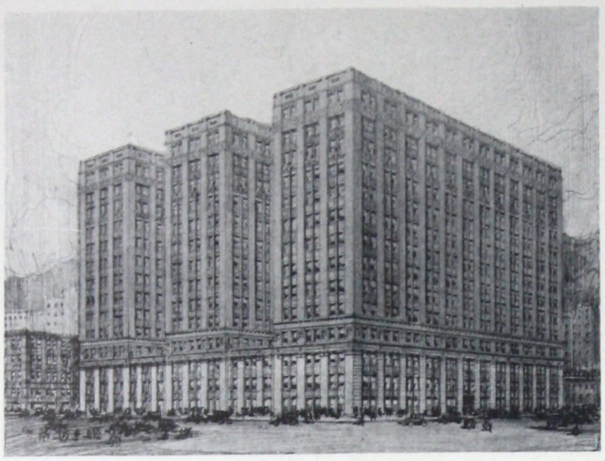
Modern Buildings Equipped with
WALKER "ALSTEEL" UNDERFLOOR DUCT SYSTEM

FISHER BUILDING
DETROIT
Albert Kahn, Inc.—*Architects*
H. G. Christman-Burke Co.—*Builders*
J. Livingston & Co.—*Elec. Contractors*

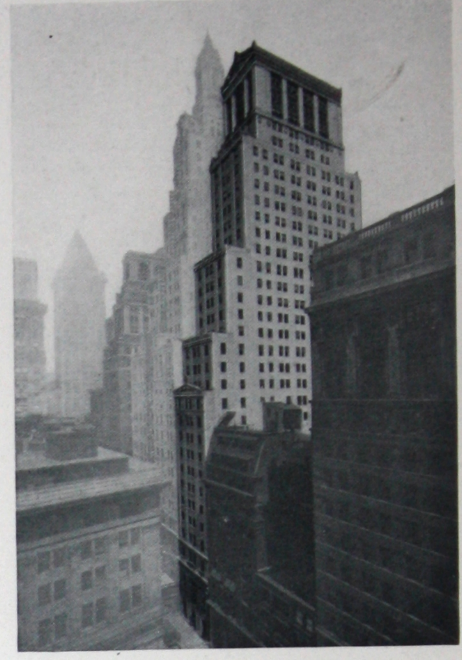
NEW YORK CENTRAL BLDG.
NEW YORK
Warren & Wetmore—*Architects and Engineers*
James Stewart & Co.—*Builders*
J. Livingston & Co.—*Elec. Contractors*

PRUDENTIAL LIFE INSURANCE BLDG.
NEWARK, N. J.
Cass Gilbert—*Architect and Engineer*
Thompson, Starrett Co.—*Builders*
L. K. Comstock & Co.—*Elec. Contractors*

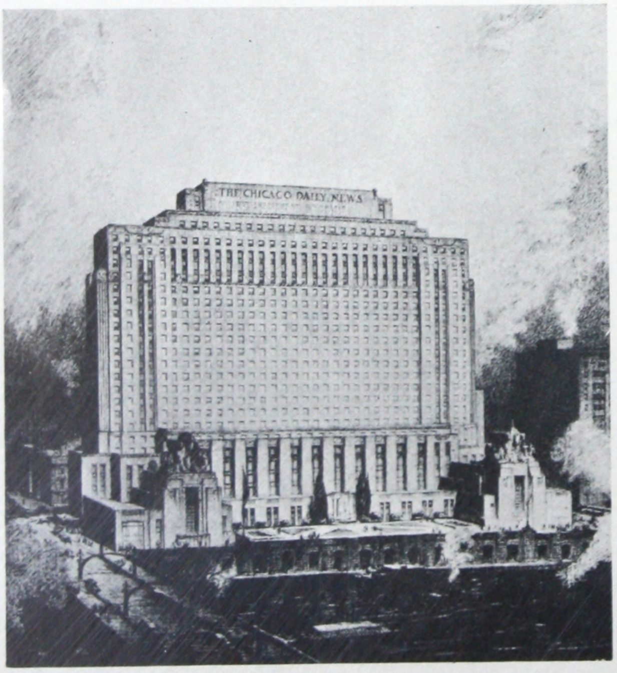
CLEVELAND UNION TERMINAL BLDG.
CLEVELAND
Graham, Anderson, Probst & White—*Architects and Engineers*
John Gill & Sons Co.—*Builders*
Hatfield Electric Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA
Graham, Anderson, Probst & White—*Architects*
Irwin & Leighton—*Builders*
Electro Construction Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



NATIONAL CITY BUILDING
NEW YORK
McKim, Mead & White—*Architects*
Tenney & Ohmes—*Engineers*
Geo. A. Fuller Co.—*Builders*
Lord Electric Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



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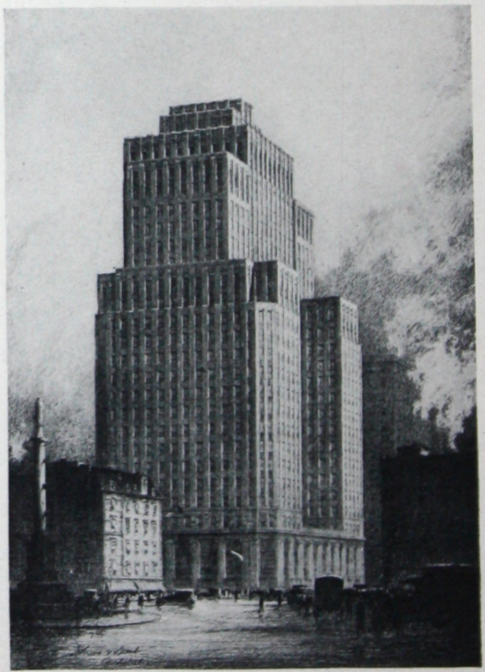
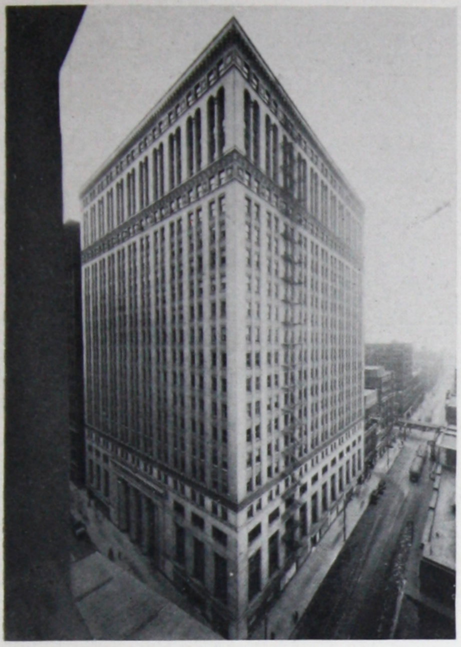
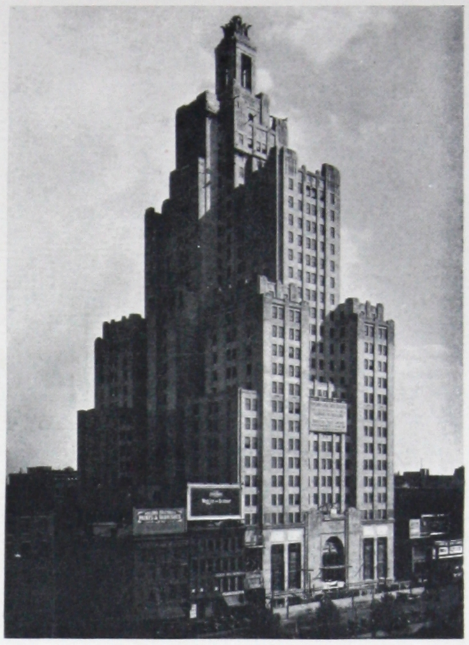


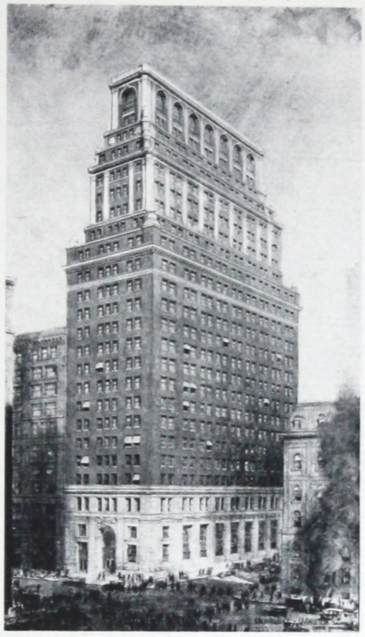
GENERAL MOTORS BUILDING
NEW YORK
Shreve & Lamb—*Architects*
Clyde R. Place—*Engineer*
G. Richard Davis Co.—*Builders*
Van Wagoner-Linn Const. Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



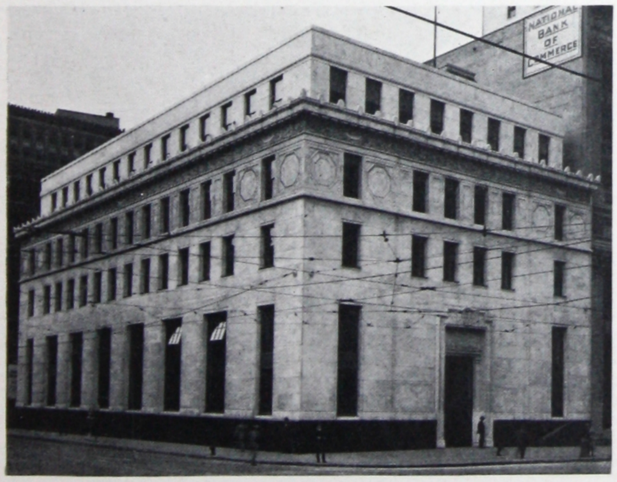
STATE BANK BLDG.
CHICAGO
Graham, Anderson, Probst & White—*Architects & Engineers*
Lanquist Construction Co.—*Builders*
A. S. Schulman Electric Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



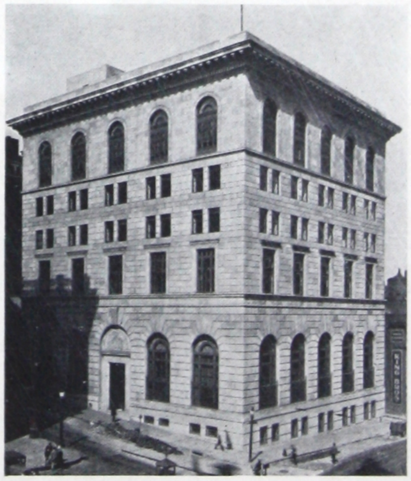
INDUSTRIAL TRUST BLDG.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Walker & Gillette—*Architects*
Geo. Frederic Hall—*Associate*
Smalley & Myers—*Equipt. Engineers*
Starrett Bros.—*Builders*
L. K. Comstock & Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



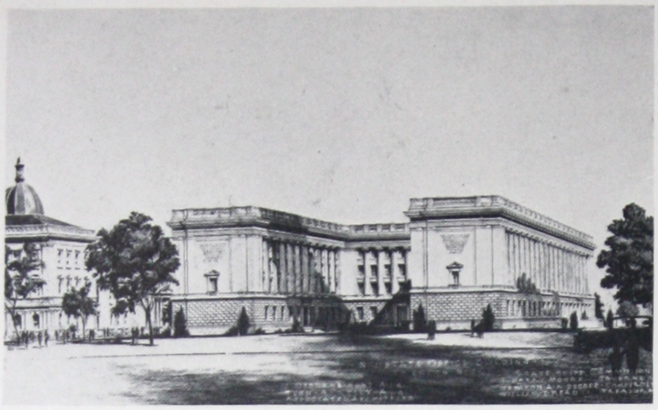
BANK OF AMERICA BUILDING
NEW YORK
Trowbridge & Livingston—*Architects*
Tenney & Ohmes—*Engineers*
C. T. Wills, Inc.—*Builders*
Van Wagoner-Linn Const. Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
DETROIT
Graham, Anderson, Probst & White—*Architects and Engineers*
Walbridge, Aldinger Co.—*Builders*
John H. Busby & Co., Inc.—*Elec. Contractors*

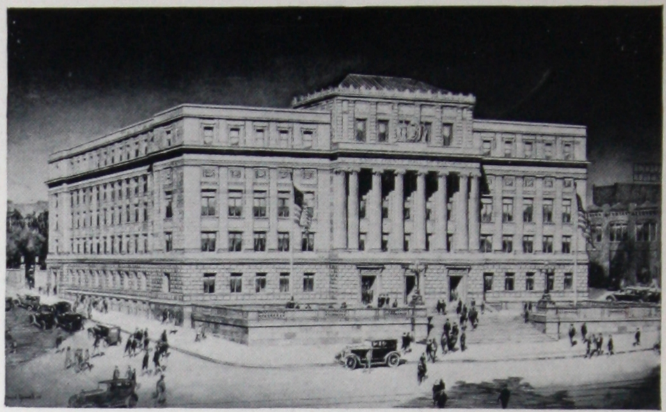


FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
BALTIMORE
Taylor & Fisher—*Architects*
Charles L. Reeder—*Engineer*
Geo. A. Fuller Co.—*Builders*
Riggs-DistlerCo.—*Elec. Contractors*



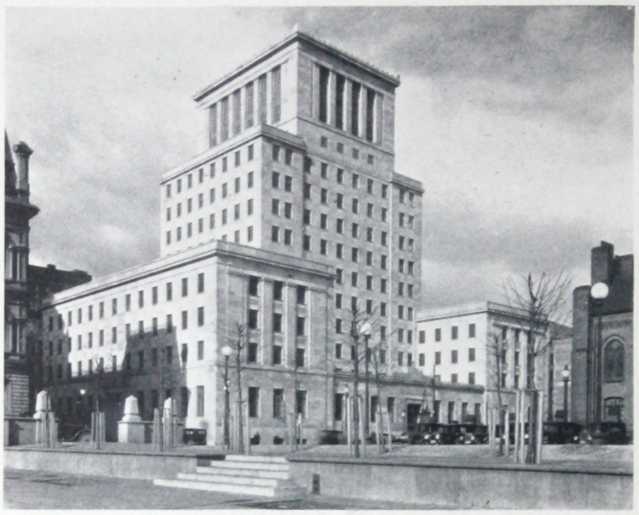
NEW JERSEY STATE OFFICE BLDG.
TRENTON

J. Osborne Hunt } Associated Architects
Hugh A. Kelly }
Karno-Smith Co.—*Builders*
Hoffman & Elias—*Elec. Contractors*



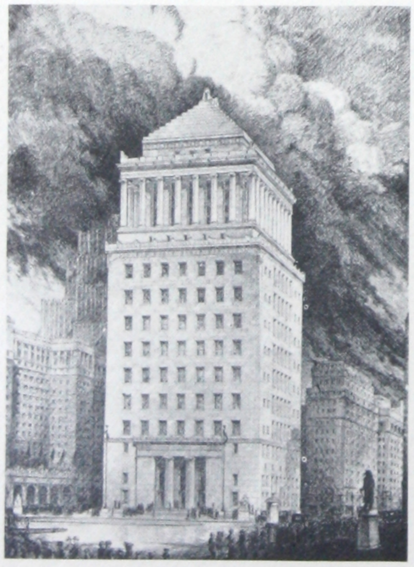
ESSEX COUNTY HALL OF RECORDS
NEWARK, N. J.

Guilbert & Betelle—*Architects*
Runyon & Carey—*Engineers*
Niewenhous Company, Inc.—*Builders*
Jandous Elec. Equipt. Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



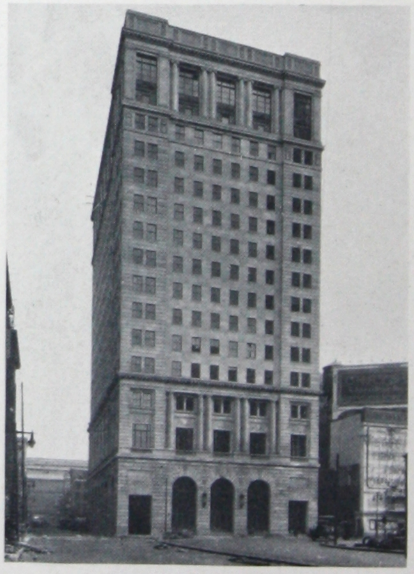
MUNICIPAL BUILDING
BALTIMORE

W. H. Emory, Jr.—*Architects*
G. E. Painter Co.—*Engineers*
J. Henry Miller Co.—*Builders*
H. E. Crook Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



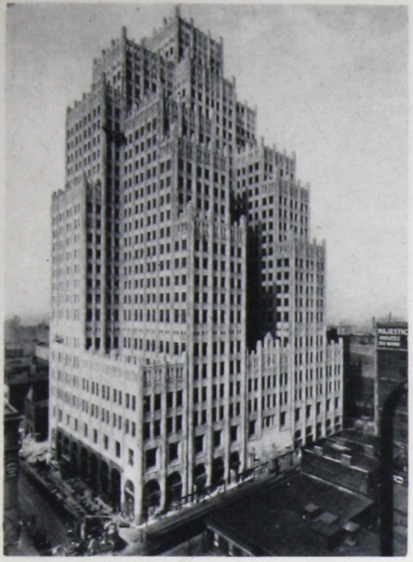
CIVIL COURT HOUSE
ST. LOUIS

The Plaza Commission—*Architects and Engineers*
Selden-Breck Const. Co.—*Builders*
E. A. Koeneman Elec. Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



CITY HALL ANNEX
PHILADELPHIA

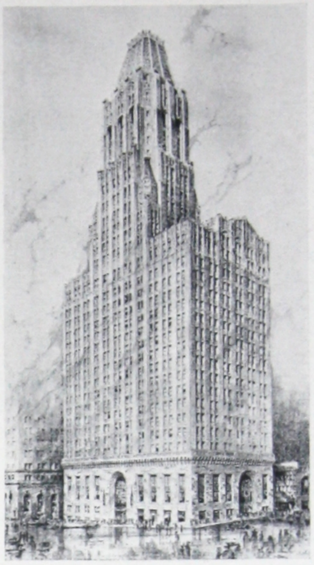
Philip H. Johnson—*Architect*
Geo. A. Fuller Co.—*Builders Section A*
F. W. Mark Const. Co.—*Builders Section B*
Ellis-McCandless Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING

ST. LOUIS

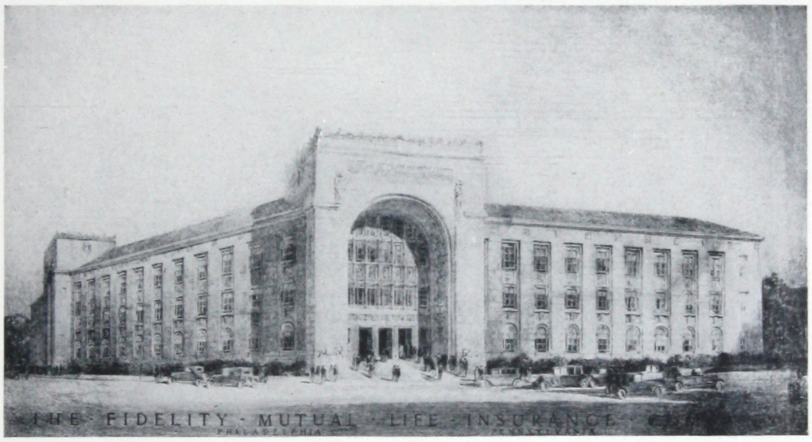
Mauran, Russell & Crowell—*Architects*
I. R. Timlin—*Associate Architect*
Herbert H. Morrison—*Engineer*
Westlake Construction Co.—*Builders*
L. K. Comstock & Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



BALTIMORE TRUST BUILDING

BALTIMORE

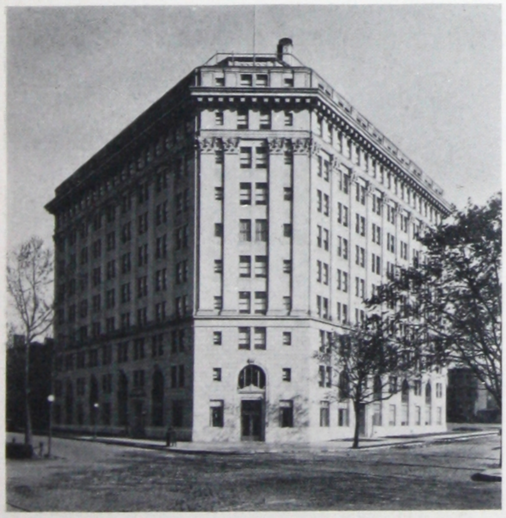
Taylor & Fisher—Smith & May—*Associated Architects*
Charles L. Reeder—*Engineer*
J. Henry Miller Co.—*Builders*
Howard P. Foley Co.—*Elec. Contractors*


THE · FIDELITY · MUTUAL · LIFE · INSURANCE
PHILADELPHIA
PENNSYLVANIA

FIDELITY MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING

PHILADELPHIA

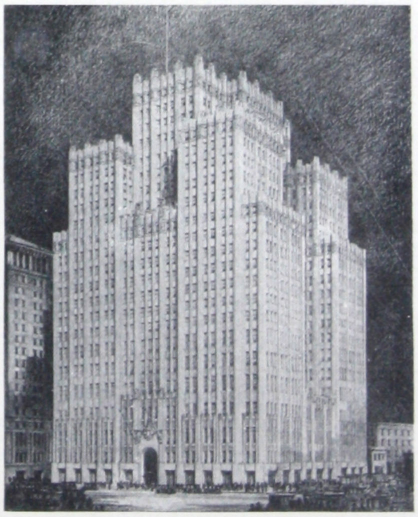
Zantsinger, Borie & Medary—*Architects*
Isaac H. Francis—*Engineer*
Harry A. Hopf—*Management Engineer*
Turner Construction Co.—*Builders*
United Electric Const. Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



ACACIA MUTUAL LIFE BLDG.

WASHINGTON

Hoggson Brothers—*Architects & General Contractors*
Clyde R. Place—*Engineer*
Standard Engineering Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE BLDG.

DALLAS

Lang & Witchell—*Architects*
I. R. Timlin—*Associate Architect*
Herbert H. Morrison—*Engineer*
Henger & Chambers Co.—*Builders*
L. K. Comstock & Co.—*Elec. Contractors*

UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON
Cass Gilbert—*Architect and Engineer*
James Stewart & Co.—*Builders*
L. K. Comstock & Co.—*Elec. Contractors*

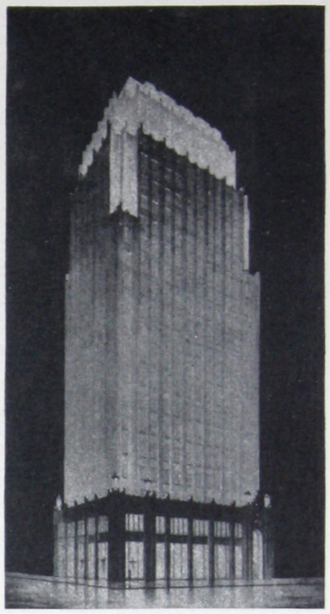
JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL LIFE BLDG.
BOSTON
Parker, Thomas & Rice—*Architects*
Hollis French & Allen Hubbard—*Engineers*

PUBLIC LEDGER BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA
Horace Trumbauer—*Architect*
Doyle & Company—*Builders*
Cates & Shepard—*Elec. Contractors*

EVENING POST BUILDING
NEW YORK
Horace Trumbauer—*Architect*
Thompson, Starrett Co.—*Builders and Elec. Contractors*

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
CHICAGO
Leonard Construction Co.—*General Contractors (Alterations)*
Wm. A. Corrao Elec. Co.—*Elec. Contractors*

HARRIMAN BUILDING
NEW YORK
Cross & Cross—*Architects*
Geo. A. Fuller Co.—*Builders*
J. Livingston & Co.—*Elec. Contractors*

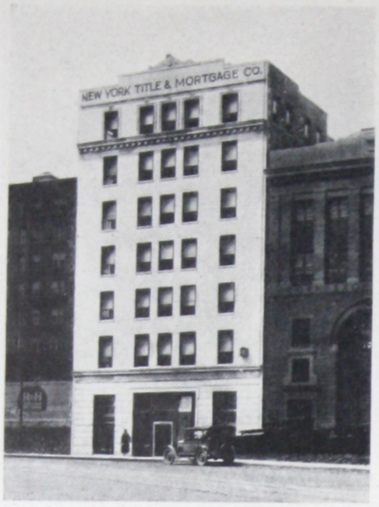


PENNSYLVANIA POWER & LIGHT BLDG.
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Helmle & Corbett—*Architects*
Clyde R. Place—*Engineer*
Hegeman-Harris Co.—*Builders*
Cleveland & Ryan—*Elec. Contractors*

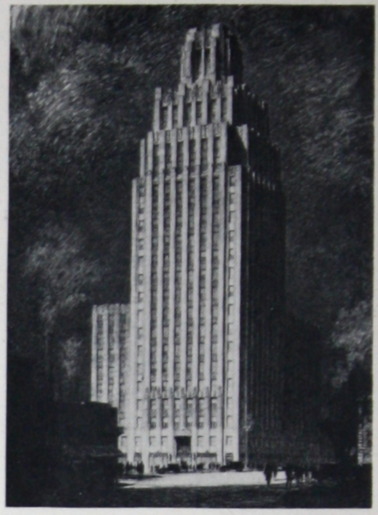
PROVIDENT MUTUAL LIFE BLDG.
PHILADELPHIA
Cram & Ferguson—*Architects*
Turner Construction Co.—*Builders*
W. V. Pangborne & Co.—*Elec. Contractors*

WESTCHESTER LIGHTING BLDG
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
Beverly S. King—*Architect*
White Construction Co.—*Builders*
Geo. V. Cooper, Inc.—*Elec. Contractors*

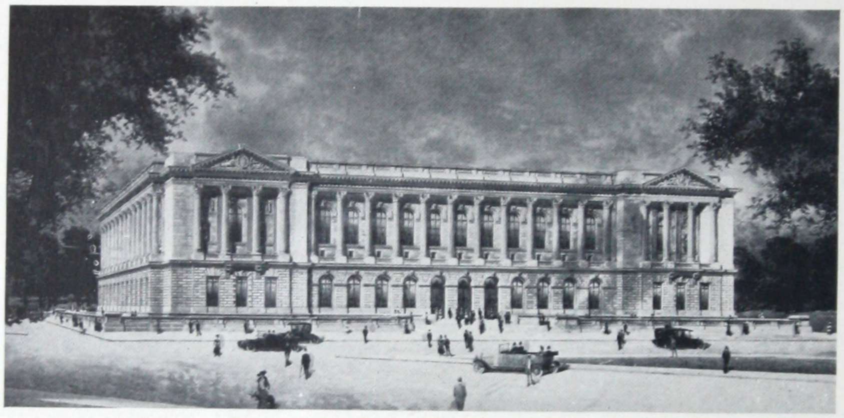
PACKARD BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA
Ritter & Shay—*Architects*
Isaac H. Francis—*Engineer*
Thompson, Starrett Co.—*Builders*
Electro Construction Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



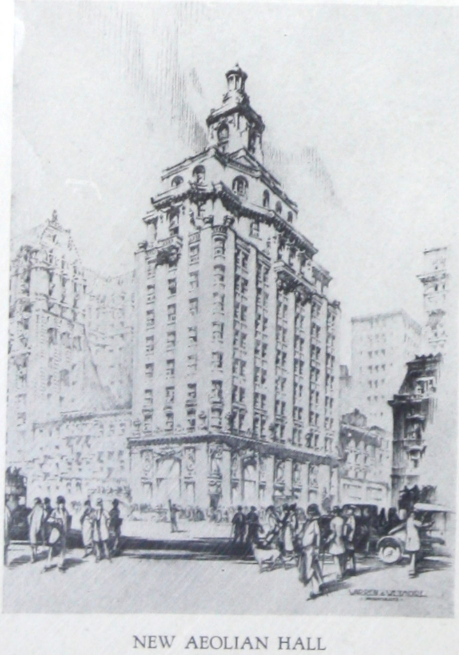
AMERICAN TRUST BLDG.
STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK
Horace S. Luckman—*Architect*
Eadie, Freund & Campbell—*Engineers*
Lindsay-Wright, Inc.—*Elec. Contractors*



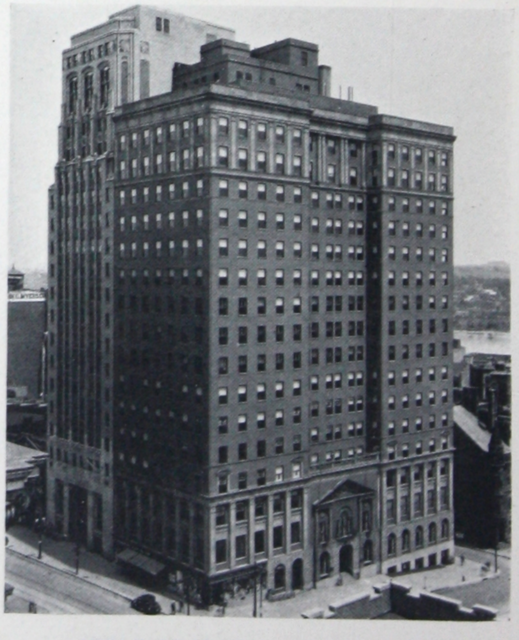
R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO. BLDG.
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.
Shreve & Lamb—*Architects*
Thomas J. Ashe—*Engineer*
James Baird Co.—*Builders*
Howard P. Foley Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



PUBLIC LIBRARY
PHILADELPHIA
Horace Trumbauer—*Architect*
W. W. Hibbert—*Engineer*
P. H. Kelley Const. Co.—*Builders*
W. V. Pangborne & Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



NEW AEOLIAN HALL
NEW YORK
Warren & Wetmore—*Architects and Engineers*
James Baird Co.—*Builders*
Lord Electric Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK
ALBANY, N. Y.
Henry Ives Cobb—*Architect*
The Foundation Co.—*Builders*
Geo. V. Cooper, Inc.—*Elec. Contractors*

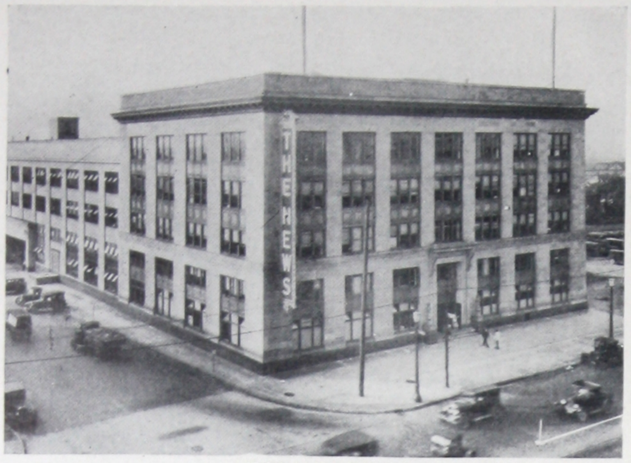
STANDARD OIL BUILDING
CHICAGO
Graham, Anderson, Probst & White—*Architects*
John Griffiths & Son Co.—*Builders*
L. K. Comstock & Co.—*Elec. Contractors*

STANDARD BUILDING
ALBANY, N. Y.
Shreve & Lamb—*Architects*
Thomas J. Ashe—*Engineer*
G. Richard Davis Co.—*Builders*
H. C. Schnake Co.—*Elec. Contractors*

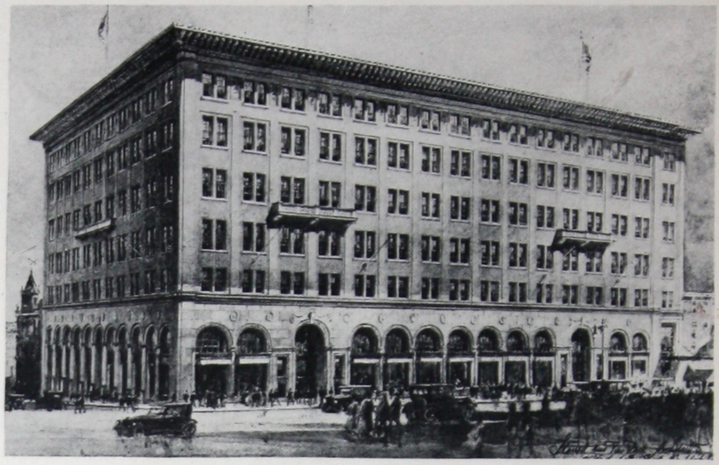
MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE BLDG.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Kirkham & Parlett—*Architects*
R. D. Kimball Co.—*Engineers*
Turner Construction Co.—*Builders*
A. A. Shea—*Elec. Contractor*

PUBLIC SERVICE BUILDING
BOSTON
Harold Field Kellogg—*Architect*
Turner Construction Co.—*Builders*
M. B. Foster Co.—*Elec. Contractors*

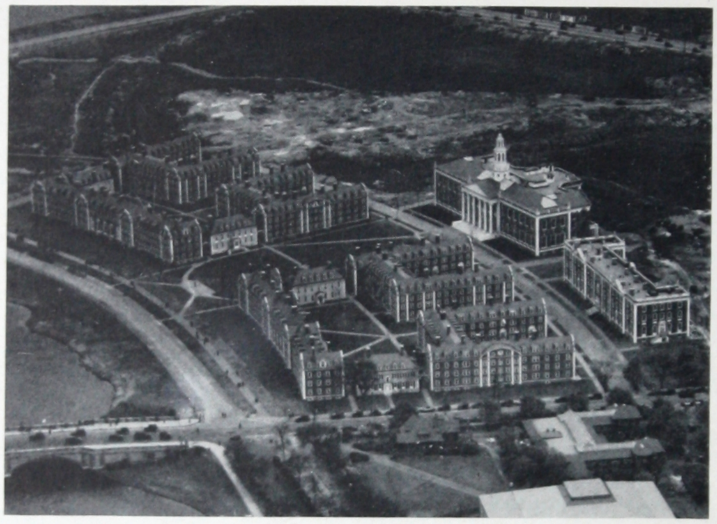
N. W. AYER & SON BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA
Ralph B. Bencker—*Architect*
Ketcham & McQuade—*Builders*
Keller-Pike Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



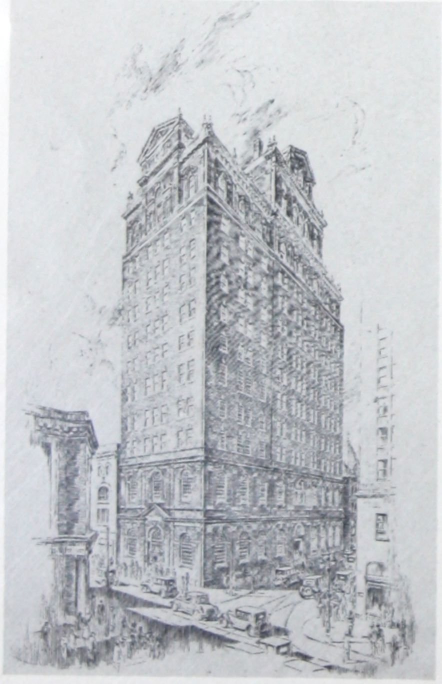
NEWS BUILDING
CLEVELAND
Monks & Johnson—*Architects*
Crowell-Little Const. Co.—*Builders*
Berg-Clark Electric Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



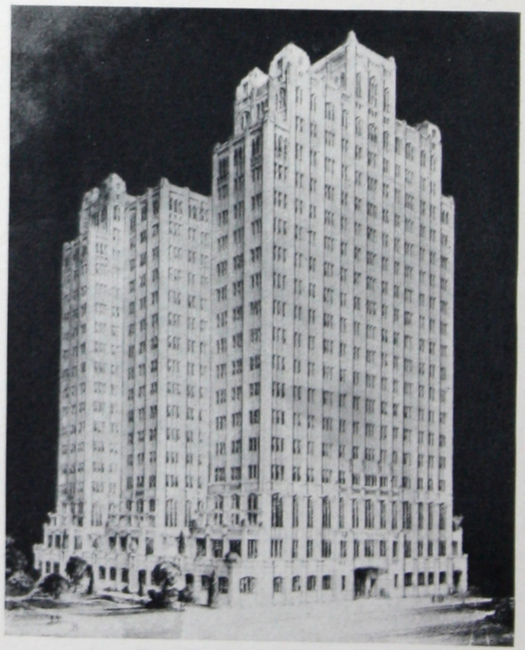
R. H. MACY & CO. STORE
ATLANTA
Starrett & Van Vleck—*Architects and Engineers*
Starrett Brothers—*Builders*
Harry Alexander, Inc.—*Elec. Contractors*



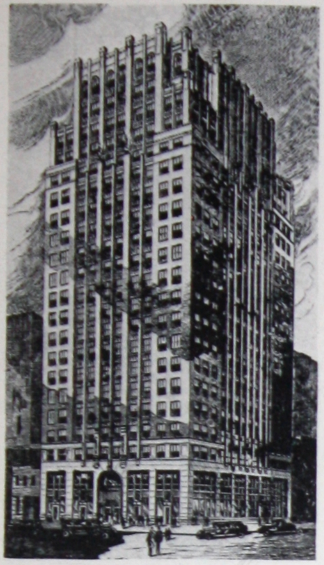
HARVARD SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
McKim, Mead & White—*Architect*
Tenney & Ohmes—*Engineers*
Hegeman-Harris Co.—*Builders*
M. B. Foster Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



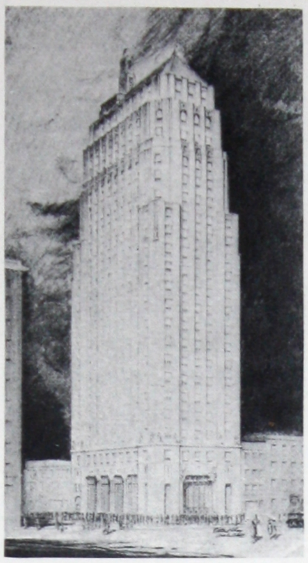
PROVIDENT TRUST BLDG.
PHILADELPHIA
Rankin & Kellogg—*Architects*
Turner Construction Co.—*Builders*
Keller-Pike Company—*Elec. Contractors*



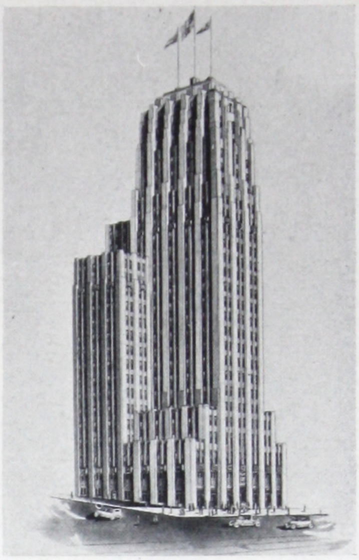
HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL
PHILADELPHIA
H. Hall Marshall—*Engineer*
Irwin & Leighton—*Builders*
Howard P. Foley Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



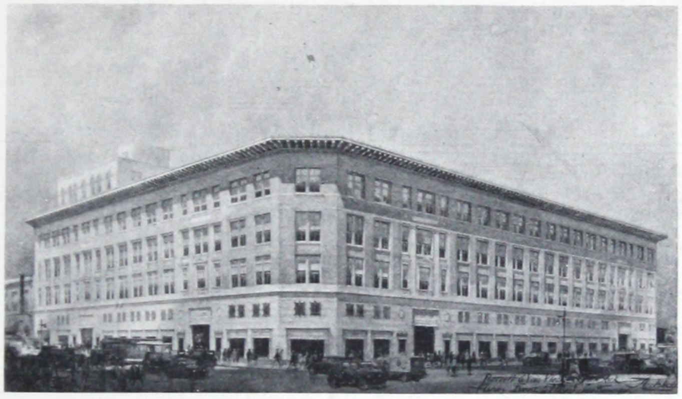
INTEGRITY TRUST BLDG.
PHILADELPHIA
Samuel M. Green Co.—*Architects*
A. H. Lavalle—*Associate Architect*
Geo. A. Fuller Co.—*Builders*
Howard P. Foley Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



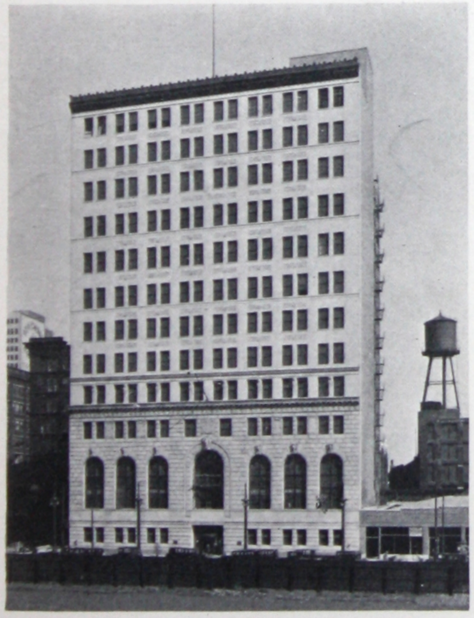
1500 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA
Ritter & Shay—*Architects*
Thompson, Starrett Co.—*Builders*
L. K. Comstock & Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



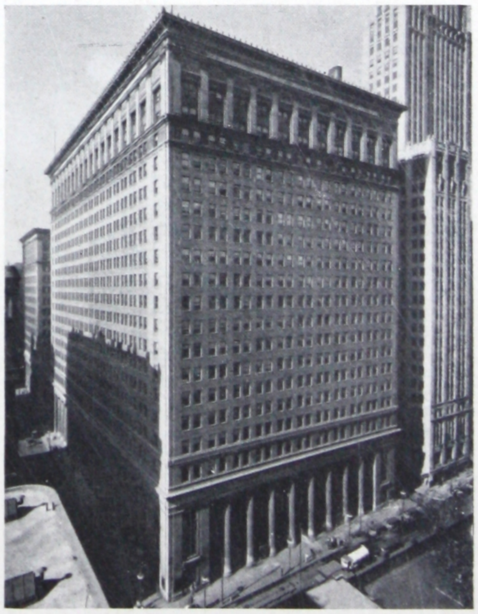
NORTHERN LIFE BLDG.
SEATTLE
A. H. Albertson—*Architect*
Paul Richardson—*Associate*
Joseph W. Wilson—*Associate*
Josiah C. Moore—*Engineer*
Sound Construction & Eng. Co.—*Builders*
NePage, McKenny Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



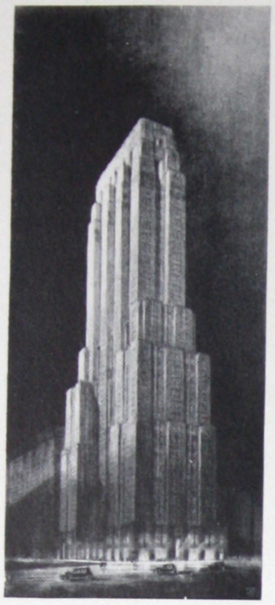
H. C. CAPWELL COMPANY STORE
OAKLAND, CALIF.
Starrett & Van Vleck—*Architects and Engineers*
Ashley, Evers & Hayes—*Associates*
P. J. Walker Co.—*Builders*
NePage, McKenny Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



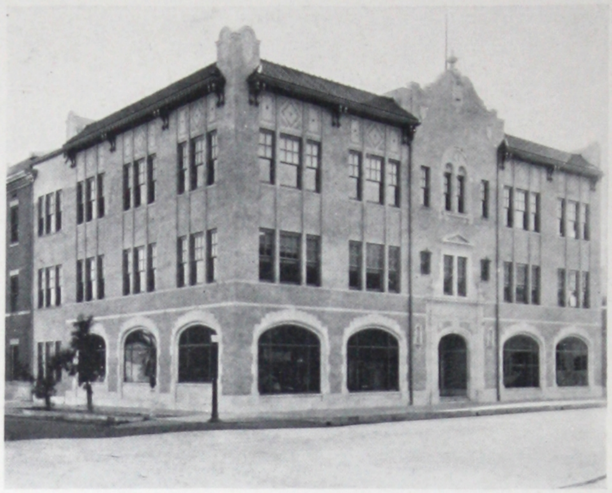
CENTRAL POLICE COURT BLDG.
CHICAGO
Graham, Anderson, Probst & White—*Architects and Engineers*
Great Lakes Construction Co.—*Builders*
Fries-Walters Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



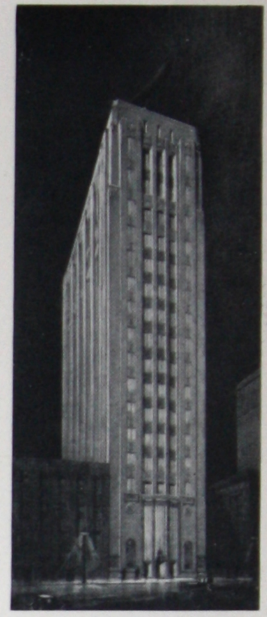
ILLINOIS MERCHANTS BANK
CHICAGO
Graham, Anderson, Probst & White—*Architects and Engineers*
Henry Ericsson—*Builder (Alterations)*
A. S. Schulman & Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



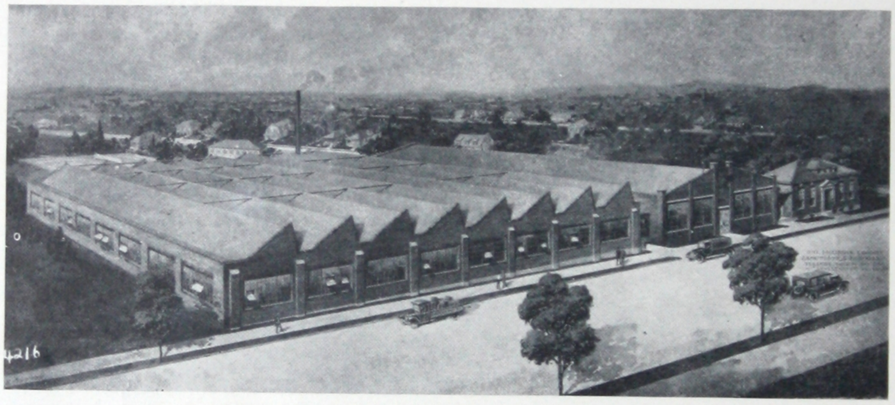
PALMOLIVE BUILDING
CHICAGO
Holabird & Root—*Architects*
Lundoff, Bucknell Co.—*Builders*
Hatfield Electric Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



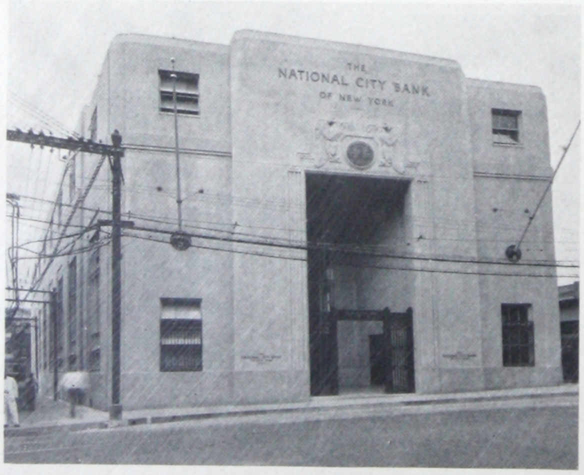
MOUNTAIN STATES TELEPHONE BLDG.
PHOENIX, ARIZ.
Wm. N. Bowman Co.—*Architects*
Eagan Construction Co.—*Builders*
South Side Gas & Elec. Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



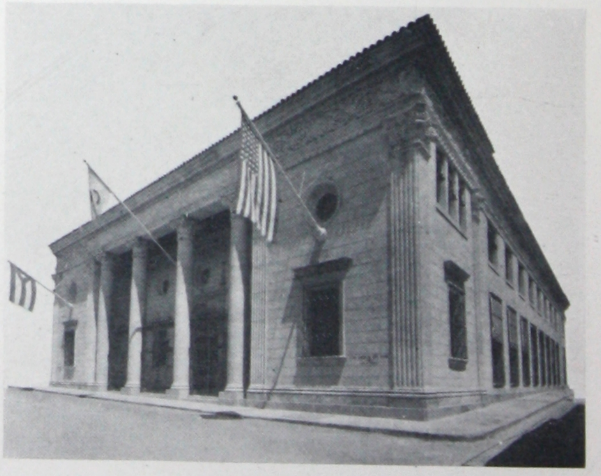
CHICAGO MOTOR CLUB
CHICAGO
Holabird & Root—*Architects*
Henry Ericsson—*Builder*
White City Elec. Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



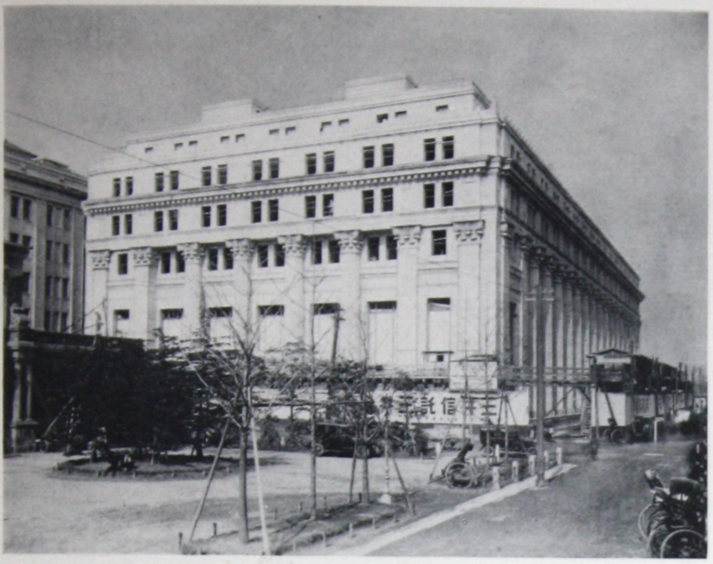
GUNNING SILK CO.—MILL
EASTON, PA.
The Ballinger Company—*Architects and Engineers*
Bechtel & Bechtel—*Builders*
R. Gilbert Fulmer—*Elec. Contractors*



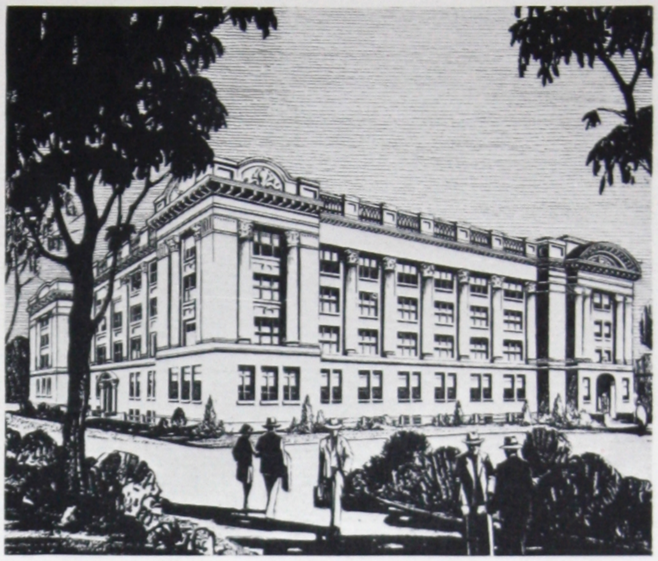
NATIONAL CITY BANK
PANAMA
Walker & Gillette—*Architects*
R. W. Hebard & Co.—*Builders*



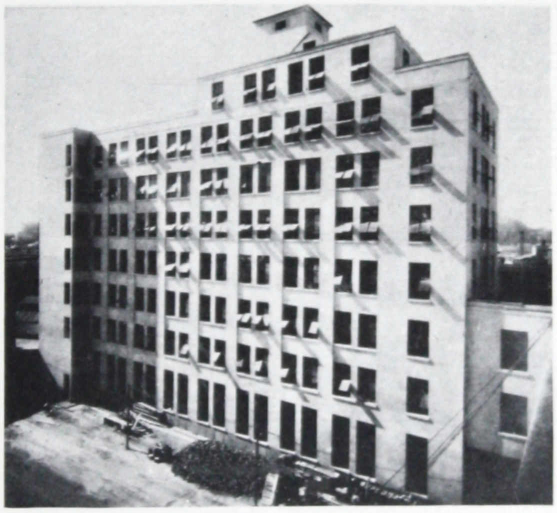
NATIONAL CITY BANK
HAVANA
Walker & Gillette—*Architects*
Starrett Brothers—*Builders*



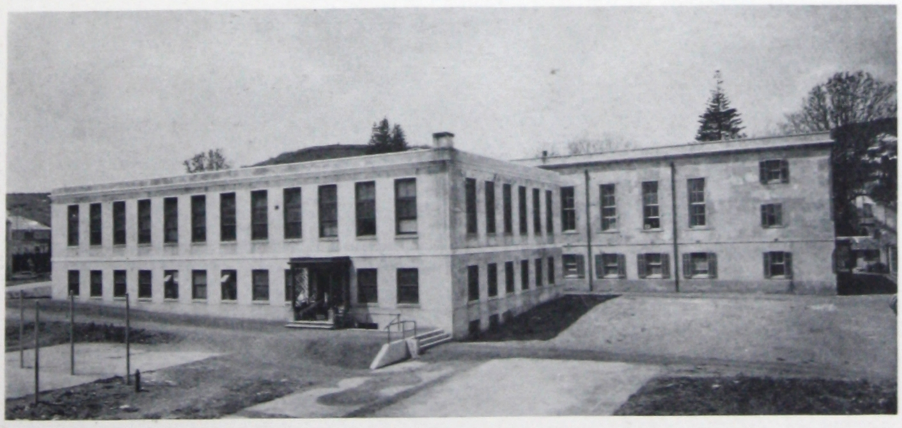
MITSUI & COMPANY
TOKYO, JAPAN
Trowbridge & Livingston—*Architects*
James Stewart & Co.—*Builders*



LONDON LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
LONDON, ONTARIO
John M. Moore & Co.—*Architects*
A. N. Knowles Elec. Const. Co.—*Elec. Contractors*



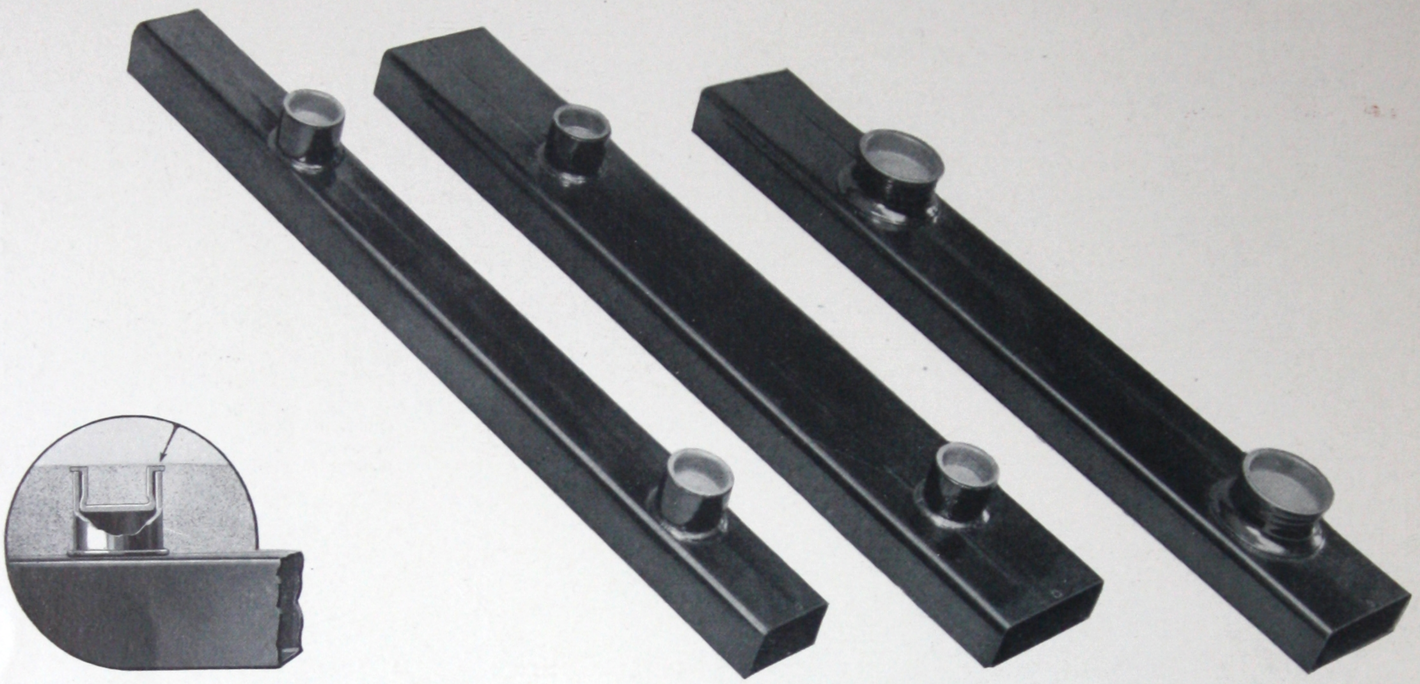
RIO DE JANEIRO TRAMWAY, LT. & POWER BLDG.
RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL
Dwight P. Robinson, Inc.—*Architects and Builders*



JOINT CABLE STATION
HORTA, AZORES
Stone & Webster—*Architects and Builder*

THE WALKER "ALSTEEL" UNDERFLOOR DUCT SYSTEM WITH PRE-SET INSERTS

PATENTED IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND GREAT BRITAIN

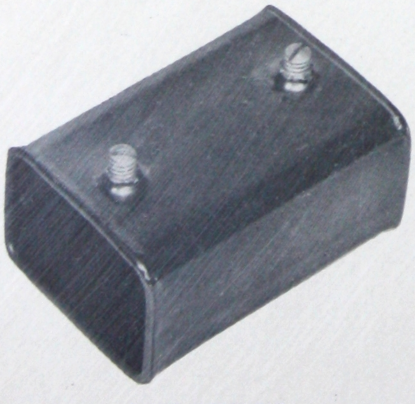


DUCT

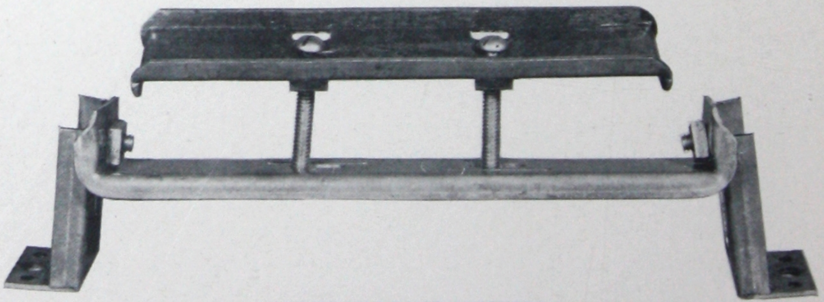
STANADRD SIZES: No. 1—1⅞ x 1¼″
No. 2—3⅛″ x 1¼″
Standard finish, baked black enamel. Can be furnished sherardized at slight additional cost.

STANDARD PRE-SET INSERTS: 1 3/16″ diameter, 1″ high. Special heights from ¾″ to 2″ available if necessary to meet structurable conditions.

LARGE INSERTS, 1.9″ in diameter and threaded, can be furnished to specification in No. 2 duct.

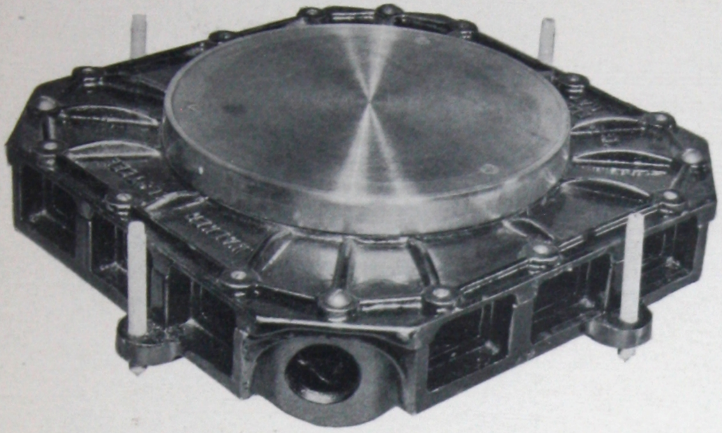


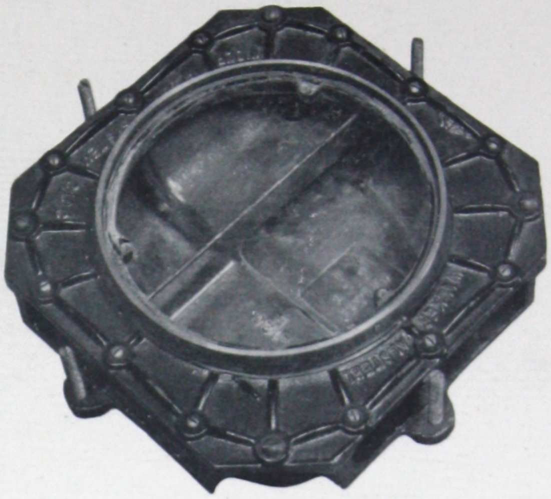
DUCT COUPLING
No. 419 for No. 1 Duct
No. 420 for No. 2 Duct



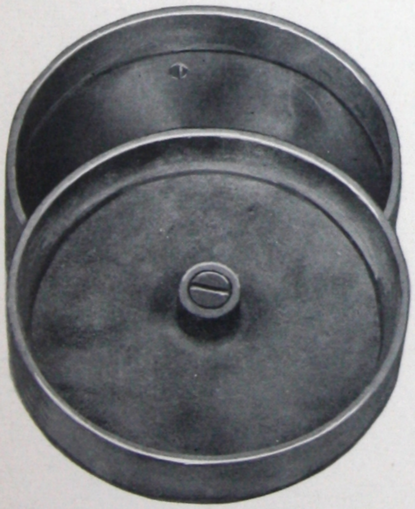
ADJUSTABLE DUCT SUPPORTS
Available for various combinations of ducts.
Adjustable vertically and laterally.
Leg members in three standard lengths:
No. 1 Adjustable— ¼″ to 1¾″ to bottom of duct
No. 2 Adjustable—1½″ to 3″ to bottom of duct
No. 3 Adjustable—1¾″ to 4¼″ to bottom of duct

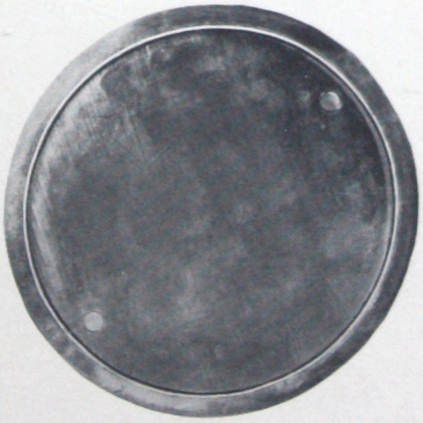
JUNCTION AND CROSS-OVER BOXES

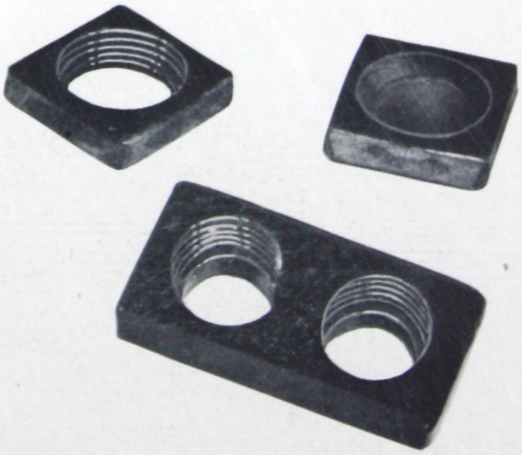

No. 3111C


No. 212C

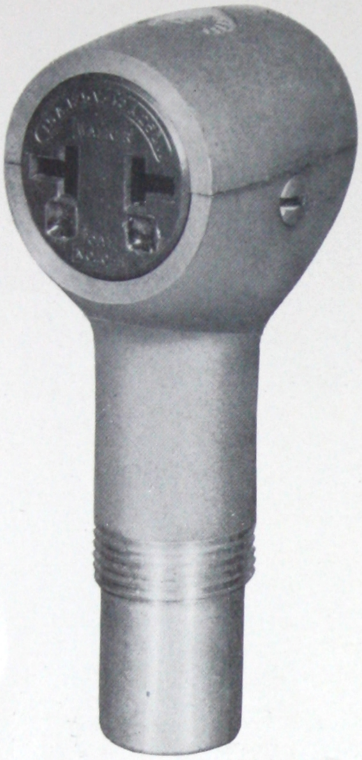
Catalog Number	Number of Ducts	Size of Ducts	Dimension between Duct Ends	Depth	Size of Cover	Conduit Taps	Approx. Shipping Weight
11C	1	1 7/8" x 1 1/4"	5 1/2"	3 3/16"	4"	Up to 1 1/4"	11 lbs.
12	1	3 1/8" x 1 1/4"	5 1/2"	2 9/16"	4"	None	15 "
12C	1	3 1/8" x 1 1/4"	7"	3 3/16"	6"	Up to 1 1/4"	20 "
211C	2	1 7/8" x 1 1/4"	8"	3 3/8"	6"	Up to 1 1/4"	23 "
222C	2	3 1/8" x 1 1/4"	10 1/2"	3 3/8"	7"	Up to 1 1/4"	36 "
212C	1 1	1 7/8" x 1 1/4" 3 1/8" x 1 1/4"	9"	3 3/8"	7"	Up to 1 1/4"	32 "
3111C	3	1 7/8" x 1 1/4"	10"	3 3/8"	7"	Up to 1 1/4"	34 "
3212C	1 2	1 7/8" x 1 1/4" 3 1/8" x 1 1/4"	12 1/2"	3 3/8"	7"	Up to 1 1/4"	42 "

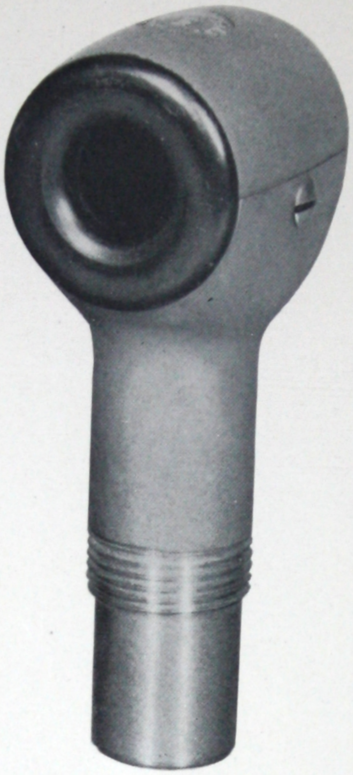

DEEP COVERS & RINGS
For Floors of Marble, etc.
Order by number of box. Specify exact thickness marble, terazzo, travatine, etc.

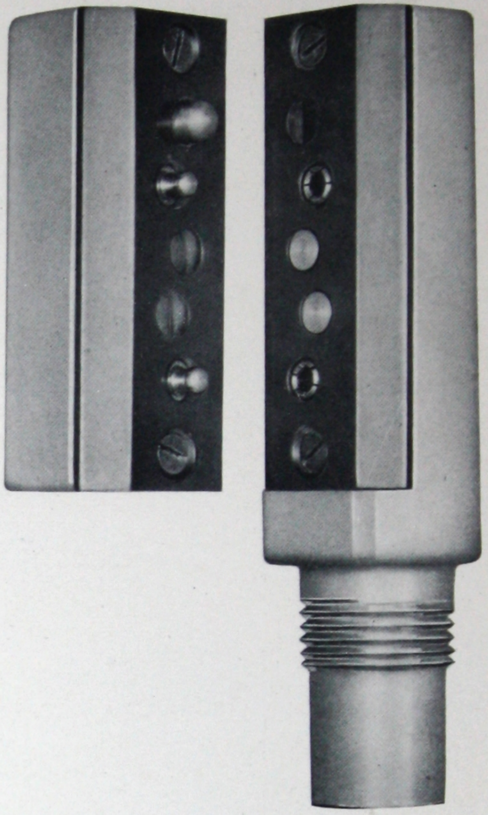

LINOLEUM HOLDERS
For Box Covers
Order by number of box. Specify exact thickness linoleum, rubber, etc.

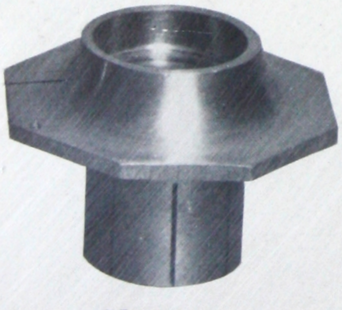

WASHERS
For Blanking Box Openings or Adapting for Conduits

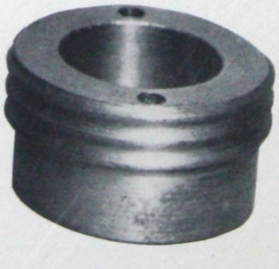
OUTLET FITTINGS

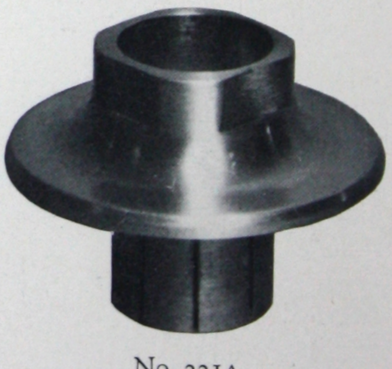

No. 101H
DUPLEX RECEPTACLE

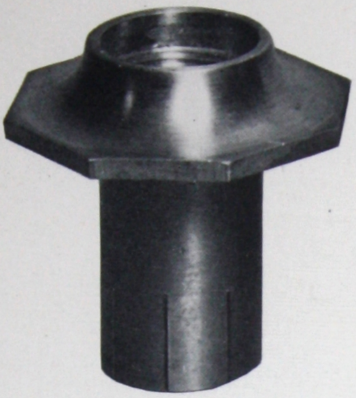

No. 101L
LOW TENSION OR TELEPHONE OUTLET


No. 102
SEPARABLE CONNECTOR
No. 102A2 for independent telephones
No. 102B2 for Bell telephones
No. 102C5—Five-way Connector
No. 102D10—Ten-way Connector

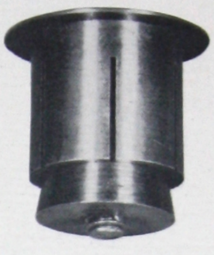

No. 221–1
EXPANSION FLOOR COUPLING
For connecting outlet fittings to pre-set insert


No. 373
ADAPTER
For reducing 1.9″ diameter pre-set insert for standard outlet fittings

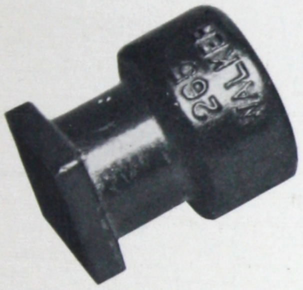

No. 221A
EXPANSION FLOOR COUPLING
With 3″ flange for use with 1.9″ diameter pre-set insert



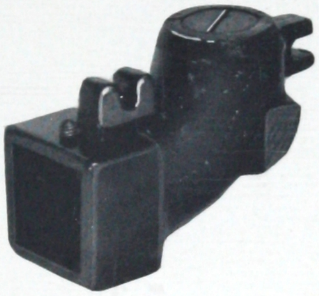
No. 221–5
EXPANSION FLOOR COUPLING
With long shank for use where pre-set insert is below marble or wood



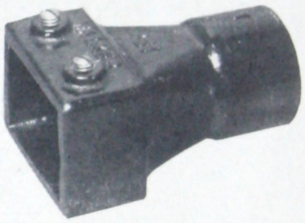
No. 323A
INSERT MARKER
Expansion Type
No. 323–I with 3″ flange serves to close abandoned outlets



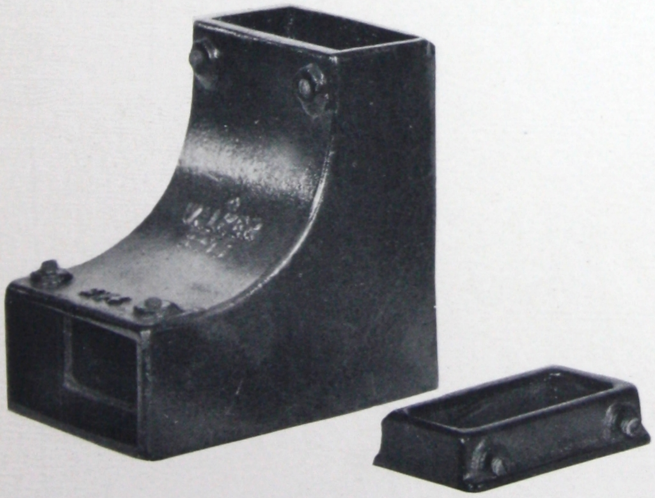
ADAPTERS
For introducing round conduit into junction boxes. Provided for either duct size and for 1″, 1¼″ or 1½″ conduit. For smaller conduits use washers shown on page 29.



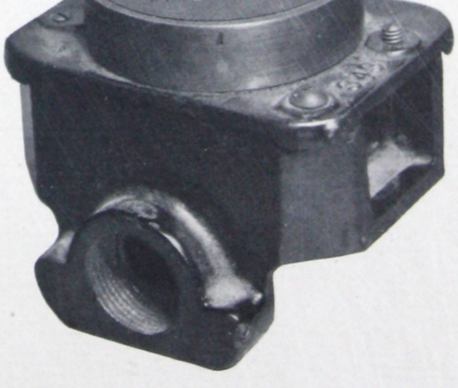
DEAD-END ELBOW
No. 441 for No. 1 Duct
No. 442 for No. 2 Duct
Either ¾″ or 1″ tapped outlet.



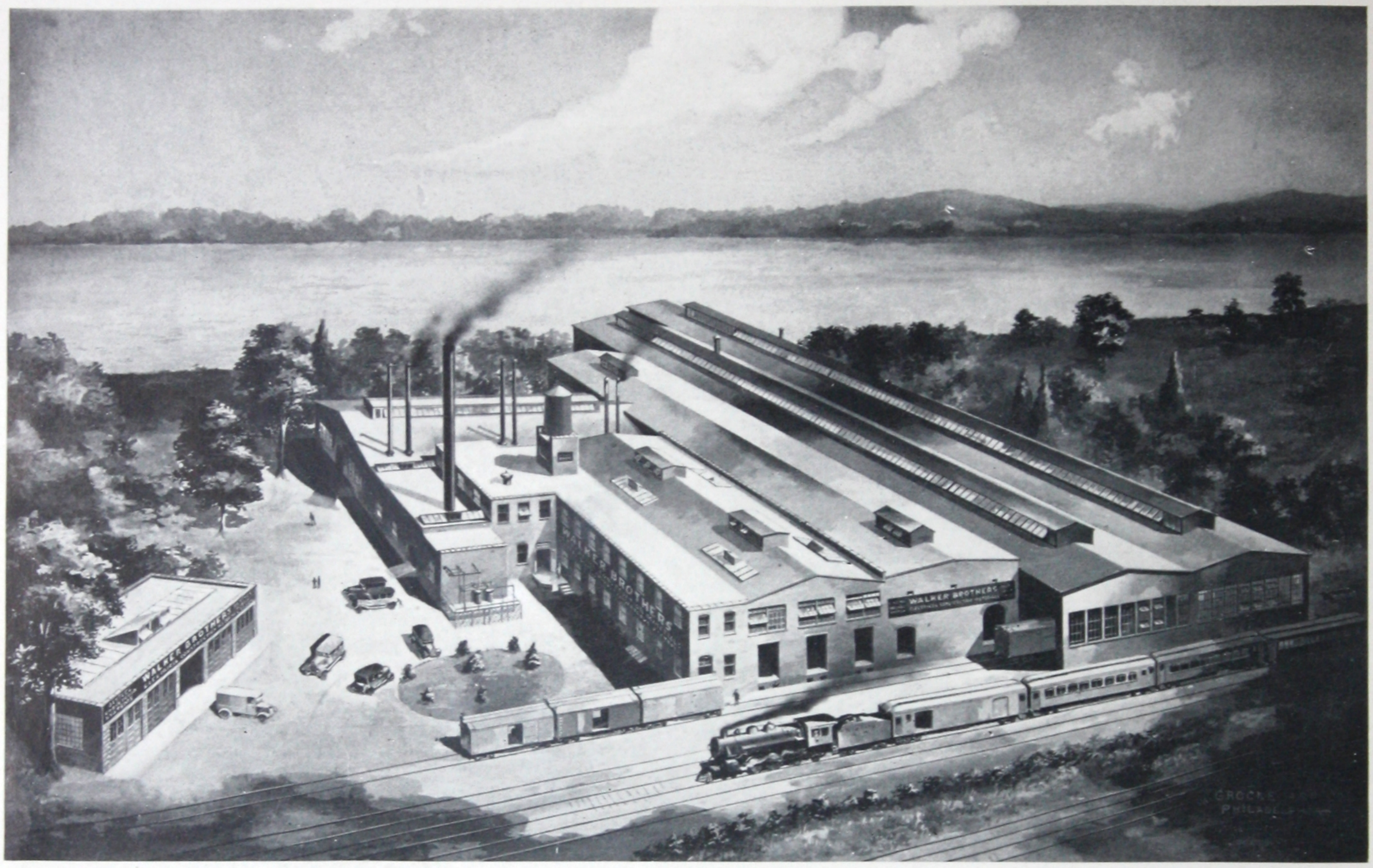
COUPLING
For joining round conduit to end of duct.
Furnished for either size duct and for conduit from ½″ to 1½″



ELBOW BOX AND BUSHING
For Connecting to Wall Panel-Boxes
No. 401 for No. 1 Duct
No. 402 for No. 2 Duct



PULL BOX
For joining side runs of round conduit to duct
No. 343 for No. 1 duct
No. 344 for No. 2 duct



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